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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,206—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
18th June	ORIENTAL	5834	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5394		
2nd July	OCEANA	6616	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7915		
16th "	ARABIA	7933	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6234		
30th "	OCEANA	6616	AUSTRALIA	6991
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9506
20th "	ARABIA	7933		
27th "	OCEANA	6616	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	8th Sep. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 151

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,735	21st June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	26th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Piano.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 320.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

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Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
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Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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They are self adjusting
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 18th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st June, at 10 a.m. sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhamtaoe, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,600 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th June, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

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ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
NUBIA	R. J. Garrick	3,551	6th July.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	21st "
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	3,091	10th Aug.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

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ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

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RATNER SAFE CO., LD.,
OF LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF
TWELVE CORNER BENT
FIRE, FALL, AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

WE have received a large consignment of these SAFES to be SOLD at the Wholesale Prices. Apply to the Undersigned, at their Office, 67, Meadow Street, Fort.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
Bombay, July, 1903.

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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
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Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

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5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

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Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
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Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
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WATSON'S DUNDEE
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WILL MAKE A
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ELEGANT
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PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

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ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
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PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
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OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
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WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH
BEER FINEST PUSENER

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 443 of 1899.

JOSEPH DOMINGO FERREIRA, of Bombay Christian, residing at Hansali, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, as Administrator of the property and credits of MARY FRANCISCA FERNANDES, also of Dadar Christian, deceased ..... Plaintiff,

Versus

LOUIS FRANCIS GONSALVES, also of Bombay Christian, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant,

And

DURSETJI JAMSETJI BILIA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, Plaintiff's Assignee ..... Applicant.

WHEREAS in pursuant of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 11th day of April 1904, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, all the right, title and interest of the defendant Louis Francis Gonsalves, in the following property at the instance of the Applicant abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi, Girgaum, admeasuring 119 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Antone Francis Miquita, on the West by vacant ground, on the North by the passage of Nagdevi Dari, on the South by the Dari of Ramadhan Gopal, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 874, Collector's New No. 708, Old Survey No. 573, and New Survey No. 1755 standing in the name of Louis Francis Gonsalves and at present occupied by him.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 6th day of July, 1904, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1904.

K. F. MODI,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1." & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers.
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."
Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

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Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	54 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	54 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	54 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	54 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	54 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 3	33 0	54 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	54 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	55 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	55 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	55 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	55 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	55 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	56 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	56 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	56 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	56 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	57 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	57 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	57 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	58 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	58 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	59 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	59 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 12	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death or a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 30-11.
TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.
L. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ.
OR, DE ROOS' DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the organs, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and prematurely exhausted. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion or exposure, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the atrabilious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly marvellous. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

SECURITIES—
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £90 1-4 = — 1-16
2 Co. Konles ..... £98 1-4 = unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £85 1-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 5-8 = + 3-16
2 months hence ..... 25 5-8 = + 3-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 1-2 = + 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'21 = unchanged
Berlin ..... 20'21 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4'87 1-4 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
2 months' sight Bank Bills ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
6 " " ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 7-8 per cent = — 1-2
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = unchanged

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8 2-4 sellers

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 28 1-2 J.-J. sellers
White Delhi 28 J.-J. sellers
White Karachi 26 1-4 A.-S., done
4 ct Karachi 26 1-4 J.-J. sellers
} easier

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 33 1-2 J.-J., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 32 3-4 J.-J., buyers
Brown " 30 1-4 J.-A., done
} firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 7-8 J.-A., sellers quieter.

COPPER—
Offer in New York, 7 1-8.

ARRIVALS.—
Steamers—Ribinballa Dermen

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6'48—16. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-4—1-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6'10	6'14	6'33
—3	—3	—3
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
3'31	3'26	3'14
—2	—1	—1
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
3'21	3'20	3'20
—1	—1	—1

Receipts at U. S. Ports 1,000
Do. last year 3,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent ..... nil

New York—
Spot ..... 12'00 — 10
Futures, month of July ..... 11'58 — 1
Do. do. December ..... 9'58 unchanged

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 11 1-2 — 3-8
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9'78 — 5
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9'37 — 1
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 16th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	5,194 bales.
Wheat	20,223 cwts.
Linseed	21,072 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,332 "
Gingellyseed	982 "
Poppyseed	3,075 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	5,715 "
Rice	2,914 "
Myrabolams	1,175 "
Cotton seed	2,501 "
Mowraseed	410 "
Gram	762 "
Jowar	6,5,7 "
Maize	nil "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

The rains which commenced in Bombay on the 8th instant have not freely extended to the up-country districts during the week under review. In the Berars some light showers are reported, sufficient to enable cultivators to make a start on their fields, but in some Khandeish stations and further North, the first rains are still eagerly awaited. The plague of locusts has not yet abated in some districts, where they have been prevalent throughout the hot weather, but a few heavy showers will kill them off.

The large fluctuations reported in Americans this week, did not re-act to any extent on our local cotton market. Business has remained dull and inactive, practically the only purchases reported being made by the Mills, who take over a few hundred bales daily. The demand from Europe has come to a close, and the long expected inquiry from Japan has not yet come into existence. There was a moderate export business passing in seeds since our last report and a further slight advance has taken place. Wheat remains quiet but steady, and we hear of few transactions for export being made locally, but there is a large export from the Punjab chiefly to Karachi, and in that port a brisk trade is proceeding. Sterling exchange was steady throughout the week. Money continues in abundant supply the local Bank rate now being 3 per cent. and Rupee Paper shows little or no fluctuations since last mail.

COTTON.

The week under review has differed from the proceeding ones, as a Bull movement has taken place, followed by a slump in prices. Large fluctuations are reported in America, where it is apparent that the Bears are in the majority. With the experience thus gained it seems improbable that any material advance in rates can be established, unless damage to the growing crops on a large scale takes place. The trade has adapted itself to the peculiar circumstances caused by the shortage of the current season's crop of Americans, and the reduction in consumption has squared off the reduced supply. The future may now be considered entirely dependant on advices of the growing crops, and as the season advances the considerable discount still existing between June, July and early Autumn deliveries must gradually disappear.

The following are the daily spot prices of Middling Uplands in Liverpool and New York since last mail report :—

	Liverpool	New York.
June 10th	6'08	12'15
" 11th	6'72	12'85
" 13th	6'84	12'40
" 14th	6'04	12'40
" 15th	6'04	12'10
" 16th	5'48	12'00

In our local market the usual dulness prevailing at the commencement of the rainy season is to be recorded. The activity in Americans met with no response from shippers of East Indian cotton, and the slump which has taken place the past few days, has but accentuated the previous absence of enquiry for export. The stock in Bombay is quite sufficient to meet the demand at present existing from the local Mills, whose purchases continue on a very moderate scale daily. The Official quotations show little change since last mail, but sellers are more disposed to part with their holdings, especially of Dholleras descriptions, and some moderately low priced sales are reported in the market. The high inflated prices current during the active export season are no longer available, and everything at present points to a lower level of rates in the near future. The outlook, however, depends on the growing American crops, and, to some extent on the progress of the monsoons in India.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	31 039
Receipts from 1st Oct. to June 16th	19,93,889
Shipments for week to Europe	4,721
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,120
Total	5,841
Shipments from 1st Oct. to June 16th—	
Europe	9,12,277
Japan	2,39,911
China	22,150
Coast Ports	13,567
Total	11 87,845
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	5,299
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	1,278

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	bales 5,000
Imports	do 10,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6'06	5'85	5'85
—3	—3	—3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'17	5'27	5'21
—4	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5'18	5'17	5'17
—3	—3	—3

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	238	224	215	June 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	250	237	...	"
Bind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	237	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	...	249	241	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	238	230	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	239	231	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	244	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	}	252	243	"
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	252	245	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	254	247	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	278	268	...	"
Surat (M.-G.) ...	268	258	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	252	238	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	249	235	225	
Bagalkote	...	...	236	
Dholleras (M.-G.) ...	254	240	230	...
Do (H. G. ...	251	237	227	F G F
Compta (M G	...	...	258	250
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	260	252
Westerns	...	...	242	234

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

A fairly large export business is reported in oilseeds during the week. In Linseed the market opened at Rs. 5-5, and with an increasing demand from Shippers the price has advanced to Rs. 5-8 and a large turnover took place. Rapeseed was steady throughout the week and a moderate business is passing. Prices show an advance of about 1 anna since last mail. Poppy seed has also been steady with a fair inquiry from shippers. Castorseed shows no change in price and the demand is limited. In Wheat there is scarcely any export demand in our local market. Prices keep fairly steady,

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	31,039 bales
Wheat	1,53,257 cwts
Linseed	1,71,319 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	91,109 "
Gingellyseed	12,493 "
Poppyseed	28,028 "
Groundnuts	55 "
Castorseed	18,848 "
Rice	9,23,34 "
Myrabollams	13,554 "
Cottonseed	10,572 "
Mowraseed	2,932 "
Gram	12,029 "
Jowar	54,209 "
Maize	223 "

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quieter			
Ready	5	7	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	7	6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	5	0
Castorseed.—Tone quiet			
Ready	20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet

Soft red Ahmedabad ...	Rs 26 1-2
Club, No. 1 ...	Rs. 27

FREIGHT.

This market is firm, and likely to remain so, for this month's shipment, but for forward shipment the tone is easier, and owners are not so stiff in their ideas. The fixtures reported in our market are as follows :—

S. S. Clan Ferguson at 15s 1 p.p. 15s. 6d. 2 p. p. June-July loading.

S. S. Hyperia at 15s. nett June loading 1 p. p.

S. S. Den of Airlie at 14s. nett 1 p. p. 14s. 6d. 2 p. p. July loading.

The two latter steamers are said to have been fixed at home by an export house.

There is not much business reported in our market. There is a moderate enquiry for July shipment at about 14s. 6d. p. p., at which sellers are willing to book. August to December is quoted 13s. 9d. to 14s. seeds, with wheat and cotton 6d. more. June quotations are unchanged from last mail.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.		
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May 4	do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May 4	do
Bank of Madras	do 31st May 5	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th June last, as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES,	Rs.	
Public Deposits	72,377	Decrease
Other Deposits	13,17,511	Increase
Sundries	45,439	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,32,820	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	1,508	Decrease.
Deficits on Securities ...	4,19,274	Decrease.
Loans, ...	7,42,252	Decrease,
Bills discounted & purchased...	1,93,951	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks ...	29,539	Increase.
Sundries	37,477	Increase.
Cash	24,25,847	Increase.

These figures show a decline in the Trade Demand of 23 1-4 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash Balance was 46 lakhs up and that of the Bank of Madras was 10 lakhs higher. The Official rate was unchanged in these two Presidency Banks, On Thursday afternoon the Directors of the Bank of Bombay reduced our Bank rate 1 per cent, the rate now being 3 per cent per annum, The local money market is abnormally easy, and Banks still refuse to take funds on short fixed deposit.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 7th June :—

	Rs.
Silver coin	19,19,11,578
Gold coin and bullion	17,30,04,731
Silver held as security	nil
Total of notes in circulation, Rs.	37,51,16,315.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening was 55 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday, fifty lakhs was put up for tender and was taken up in Bills for 42'90 lakhs at 1s. 4d. and in telegraphic transfers for 7'10 lakhs at 1s. 4 1/32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 39 per cent. Extra allotments amounting to 1'80 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. were afterwards advised. For next week fifty lakhs is again advertised for allotment.

The mail of the 3rd June brings £120,000 silver and £50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 18,70,000
Bombay	,, 20,00,000
Madras	,, 24,00,000
Total...	Rs. 63,00,000

The mail of the 10th June brings £ 250,000 silver and £ 50,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 25,20,000
Bombay	,, 11,30,000
Madras	,, 7,40,000
Total...	Rs. 43,90,000

The mail of the 17th June brings £130,000 silver and £40,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 20,20,000
Bombay	,, 16,40,000
Madras	,, 8,10,000
Total...	Rs. 44,70,000.

EXCHANGE.

The steadier tone referred to at the close of our last mail report, has been current throughout the week. The allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday showed a recovery of the one-thirty-second decline previously advised, and free tenders were again made at even money for Bills and the usual 1s. 32d. higher for telegraphic transfers. In our local market business is dragging. The supply of mercantile bills is scarce, and there is little enquiry, for Bank paper. Quotations were unchanged early in the week at 1s. 3 31/32d., Bank Telegraphic Transfers, and 1s. 4d., Bank Demand with three and six months sight. D. A. credits at 1s. 4 5/32d. and 1s. 4 1/4d. respectively. On Thursday a fair amount of Bank Telegraphic Transfers was sold at 1s. 4d.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			ls. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			ls. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			ls. 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	ls. 4 1-4d.
French Francs	3 do	do	..... 169 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	 138
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	..... 133 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	..... 185 1-2
Japan	90 do	do	..... 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Quotations for Rupee Paper have remained practically stationary throughout the week, at 98 for cash and 97-13 to 97-14 for 30th June settlement. This fact alone points to an absence of speculative transactions in the bazaar, where dealers and jobbers alike are waiting for some authoritative news of the new loan, and are, in the meantime doing little or nothing. The tone remains quite steady, and cash paper is scarce.

	Repayable	Rate
3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 98-1	0
3 1-2 per cent 30th June	Rs. 97-13	0
3 per cent ready	Rs. 80-4	
	Repayable	Rate
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1930	105 8
4 per cent " " ...	1932	105 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1925	103 4
4 per cent " " ...	1943	104
5 per cent " " ...	Taxes	115 117
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. " Trust ...	1959	104
4 per cent " " ...	1962	104

BULLION.

There has only been a small fluctuation during the week, in this market. The demand from up-country is limited, and as our prices continue below the parity of London, only a very small amount of silver was sold by the Banks. There is very little doing in gold, the demand being slack.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	21	0	6
Australian Bar Gold	21	0	9
Bombay do	21	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	3
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver exciseable Rupees	65	11	0
Do. 1st settlement	65	11	0
Do. 2nd do.	65	7	0

PIECE GOODS.

There is a slight improvement since last week, some buyers are in the market but prices offered are for the most part lower than dealers will accept. Rates are practically unchanged, and there is no new business of any consequence owing to the difference between dealers' ideas and what is required by Manchester.

LOCAL YARNS.

The yarn market is quiet in sympathy with Cotton and a very small business is doing. China reports quiet but steady markets.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow metal are steady at a decline and a good business is reported this week, especially in Yellow metal, as the price at home declined 1-8d. per lb. Iron and Steel are quiet with little fresh business passing in offices. Spelter, Pigload and Quicksilver are dull.

COALS,

The market is quiet with only a small retail business passing at about previous rates.

SHARES.

The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,295. Commercials have improved to Rs. 50. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 507 1/2, Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 100 hands at Rs. 507 1/2, Ahmedabad Dholka at Rs. 100 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 395. In Mills, Centrals are steady at Rs. 1,505, Swadeshis at Rs. 825 Davids at Rs. 225. Standards have improved to Rs. 395 and Manekji Petits at Rs. 2,090 to Rs. 2,095 K.D. Morarjis are unchanged at Rs. 1,715, Sholapurs at Rs. 830. Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 420. Chinas have risen at and about Rs. 560. K. D. Currimbhois are unchanged at and about Rs. 980. City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 700, Framji Petits at Rs. 710. Queen Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 505. Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 715. Sassoon Silk are quiet and unchanged at Rs.495., Southern Marathas are unchanged at Rs. 115. A large number of Kohinoor Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 350. In Miscellenous list, Alcocks are steady at Rs. 264. Badham Piles unchanged at Rs. 156. Bombay Burmahs have changed hands at Rs. 7,500. Quarter shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,880. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 425. Bombay Telephones are quiet at Rs. 25 3-4. Oriental Life Insurance Co's shares have changed hands at Rs. 139 X-D. Delhi Flour Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 200. Kemps are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 247. Treachers are in demand at Rs. 555 C.D. Phillips have improved to Rs. 34 C. D. Press shares are nearly all unchanged, Mofussils at Rs. 525, Munmar at Rs. 255, New Berrars at Rs. 545, Indian Cotton at Rs. 165. Hingolees at Rs. 145. Harvey and Sabapathy at Rs. 640. The rest are unchanged.

A SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji heard at the High Court yesterday, the suit in which Jethibai, widow of Raghav Devsi, claimed from Madan, Parmanand and Bhima, her husband's brothers, and Hema, aged 18, her husband's daughter by a former wife, certain moveable and immovable property situated in the Pathan Stree. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

Plaintiff stated that her husband died in February 1901. In 18 8-20 the deceased became separate in food, worship and estate from the first, second, and third defendants, and they divided amongst themselves the property they had inherited. He was in possession of a portion of the premises in Pathan Stree, also of a piece of land in the same locality. There were ornaments valued at about Rs. 3,000. Her application was that a receiver of the property might be appointed and the defendants might be decreed to pay her Rs. 500 each as damages for the wrongful detention of the ornaments. Accounts might be taken of the rent of the property and an order made to hand over her dues, in the event of the Court holding there was no division of property and the estate was joint, it might be declared in the alternative that the plaintiff and the fourth defendant were entitled to a suitable maintenance out of the joint family property, and additional provision made as regarded the marriage expenses of the fourth defendant.

The defendants averred in their written statement that the alternative claim for maintenance was unnecessary the defendants being always ready to maintain her, but she had never asked for any maintenance before the filing of the suit. They denied that Hashmand became separate and said he was joint till his death. There were no ornaments with them valued at Rs, 3,000, as alleged, and they became owners of the property by virtue of survivorship. Plaintiff had never asked maintenance from them, and was in no way concerned to see to the interests of the fourth defendant, Hema, girl, who lived with and was maintained by the defendants, and who would be married by them in due course.

By consent, the Judge passed a decree for the plaintiff allowing her maintenance at the rate of Rs. 14 per mouth from 1st May 1901, till the day of her death, or her remarriage, Plaintiff to pay defendants' costs, except in so far as costs relate to a simple uncontested suit for maintenance, which should be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff, and which were to be set off against the costs payable by the plaintiff to the defendants. The maintenance allowance to be a charge on house No. 83-4-5 in Pathan Street.

KILLED FROM A SENSE OF DISHONOUR.

THE Session Judge of Satara, Mr. G. C. Whitworth in April last convicted Thana Gopala of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. C. A. Kale appeared for the accused.

The appellant, accused No. 2, and three other persons were charged with the murder of Narsu Sadu on the 9th March last. There was no doubt Mr. Whitworth held, that Narsu met a violent death. His body was found the next day in the jungle of his village of Ambavde, near which the four accused lived. The body was covered with wounds, one leg and both arms being broken, the skull fractured in two places, and the liver ruptured. The criminal figure in the case was a young widow named Tanu the mistress of the deceased. The first three accused were relatives herof husband, No. 3 being his brother The fourth accused was Tanu's own brother and was living in her house and managing her land for her with the assistance of the deceased, who used to come over from Ambavde Tanu described how, after serving food to accused No. 1, Narsu sat down to dinner and after they had lain down, and she was dining, the first three accused came up and attacked the deceased with sticks. The Sessions Judge could not doubt that the story was substantially true. Tanu's clothes stained by blood stains found about the house and on the turban of accused No. 4, Sakharam the brother of accused No. 1, said that, attracted by the cries, he went and saw the assault in progress, and after expostulation went away. The story was further corroborated indirectly by Bayagee, who appeared to have been consulted as an elder relative by accused No. 1, but who declined to help them out of their difficulty. Accused No. 1, 2, and 4 all admitted their participation in the assault. No. 3 never did. The foot prints were found to agree with the feet of the other three accused but not with those of No. 3. All these points weakened the case against No. 3, who was acquitted and No. 1, Narsu's wife, the other accused, though no more deadly weapons than sticks were taken, and though no previous arrangement as to the disposal of the body had been made, yet, having regard to the extensive injuries inflicted, Mr. Whitworth could not doubt that a full intention to kill was at least developed before the work was over if it did not exist from the beginning. And the presumption from all the circumstances was that the identical motive was present in the case of accused 1, and not merely to injure him and let him escape. Mr. Whitworth did not pass any capital sentence, as it was not clear who was the leader in the crime and as all the accused had behaved well in the matter of dishonour done to them by the deceased. The three accused were sentenced each to transportation for life.

Their Lordships considering all the circumstances dismissed the appeal.

COMMISSIONER'S ADVICE TO BORAHS.

A NUMBER of leading gentlemen of the Borah community called on Mr. Michael Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Police in the Central Police Office yesterday, and were received by the Commissioner in his office. In the course of a brief conversation, the Commissioner advised them to use their influence as leaders for the benefit of their community and in the interest of the public peace and welfare of the city. One of the gentlemen present drew Mr. Kennedy's attention to the fact that a certain Urdu newspaper had recently published certain calculated to give rise to ill-feeling. Mr. Kennedy promised to look into the matter and the meeting dispersed.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Lieutenant J Gourlie Royal Field Artillery a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Company Officer 102nd Prince of Wales's Own Grenadiers.

Second Lieutenant N M R Rudolf-Smith Lincshire Fusiliers attached 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Company Officer 113th Infantry.

Lieutenant W L Farman West India Regiment attached 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Company Officer 116th Mahratas.

Captain H Hopwood 3rd Light Cavalry to be Unpaid Cadet at Bombay Command Headquarters vice Captain J G Griffith appointed Station Staff Officer Nasirabad.

Second Lieutenant H Hall Indian Infantry to be Squadron Officer 36th Jacob's Horse, to fill an existing vacancy.

Major T B Hawks Second in Command 80th Carnatic Infantry to officiate as Commandant vice Major H T King 78th Moplah Rifles when so officiating in the appointment during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel T H Haughton on leave or until further orders.

Major W Hudson, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Major T B Hawks, officiating as Commandant.

Major W Ayerst, 2nd Double Company Commander, 120th Rajputana Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

The following sittings are ordered :—Lieutenant Colonel A H P Turner, R G A, from Weymouth, to R G A Aden ? Second-Lieutenant G F Raper, from 117th Battery, R F A, to 40th Battery, R F A.

The undermentioned officer will, on arrival in India, be attached as Supernumerary to the Battalion specified, with a view to qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army:—Second-Lieutenant H H. Kennedy, Seaforth Highlanders, to 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.

The following sittings are ordered on the warans of the Bombay "Command" and "Provincial" Volunteer Medals for the season 1903-1904 :—Command Medal.—Sergeant G A Porter 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers with a score of 77 points.

Provincial Medal.—Volunteer T Murrian, Nagpur Volunteer Rifles Corps with a score of 77 points Volunteer R D French 2nd Battalion Bombay and Central India Railway Volunteers with a score of 77 points.

The undermentioned officer has passed in the language and test specified :—Second Lieutenant Hon M W R deCourcy 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers Lowe- Standard Urdu.

Captain J J O'B sexton 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, has been permitted to return to duty

Under instruction from Army Headquarters India the undermentioned Lady Nurse of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India is granted twelve months furlough to England from such date as she may avail herself of it :—Senior Nursing Sister A Hunt.

Captain J J O B Sexton 110th Mahratta Light Infantry has been granted extension of leave by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India for one week on private affairs.

Captain A D Murray No 61 Company Royal Garrison Artillery has leave of absence out of India for eight months on private affairs.

Second-Lieutenant H L Roache 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment has leave of absence out of India up to 16th September 1904 on medical certificate granted by War Office in extension of the leave previously sanctioned.

Lieutenant A Y Richardson Cheshire Regiment 1st Bat., 19th May 1904 to 19th September has leave of absence from 1904 on medical certificate granted by War Office in continuation of leave previously notified.

2nd Lieutenant O L Mathias Welsh Regiment (2nd Battalion) has leave of absence to 17th August 1904 on medical certificate granted by War Office in extension of leave previously notified in Bombay Command Order No 9.7 of 1903.

SOME curious stories are current in the Lobby just now, the London correspondent of the "Leeds & Yorkshire Mercury" states, concerning a young Conservative member who, it is said, has been playing bridge with some of his Parliamentary colleagues and has lost a sum which is variously put at £15,000 and £25,000. The high play which is responsible for the losses of the member referred to took place, according to my informant, at a private residence. The matter threatens to become a public scandal, like that which centred round the late Mr. Drucker, who was swindled out of nearly £25,000 by certain "hon." member, one of whom still retains his seat.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

QUINN—June 11, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Francis Farley Quinn, Salt Abkari and Customs Department of a son.

APCAR—June 13, at 3 Rainey Park, Ballygunge, the wife of T S Apcar, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JENNINGS—June 9, at Aimere, of enteric fever, Henry Alexander (Alec), youngest son of W Jennings, The Cedars, Bengalore, aged 20 years and 9 months.

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23 m. Sun sets, 6h. 39 m. High water, 1-59m., 2-37a. Low water, 7-44m., 8 52a.

P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 3rd instant, due to arrive at 5 a. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Cheshire Regiment.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. Eastern Telegraph.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone High School.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 23 m., Sun sets, 6h. 39 m., High water, 2-55m., 3-23a. Low water, 8-34m., 9-5a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Esplanade C. C.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. Liberal (Esplanade) C. C.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Ischia will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. instead of 10 a. m. on the 18th inst as previously notified.

A NEW WAR MAP.—We have received from the Asias Assurance Company a copy of a map of the seat of war in the Far East compiled expressly for the Company. The map gives a great deal of detail and is likely to be found very useful and convenient.

A NEW ARRIVAL MISSING.—Dasanchand Gopal, Daffadar of the 34th Camel Corps, has reported to the Police that one of his men named Nowra Alibax aged twenty, who arrived in Bombay on the 16th instant, with 130 others from Somaliland, has been missing. The man is a stranger in Bombay.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection :—Two Loris (Kysticebus tardigradus) by Capt. W. H. Lane through the Bombay Natural History Society Two Pied crested cuckoos (coccystes jacobinus) by Dr. Weatbrail and one Indian Wild Boar (Sus Indica) by Col. Lucas, Poona.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—In celebration of the 37th anniversary, the following gentlemen will deliver addresses in English on the Lives of Saints at the Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, at 5 p.m., to-day :—Prof. N. G. Velmkar M.A. (Saint Panji), Mr. M. N. Mehta, M.A., L.L.B., (Nursi Mehta); Mr. M. A. Mirza, M.A., L.L.B., (Alili); and Mr. Soamsul-ulma J. J. Modi, (Firdoshi Shavaksha).

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations &c. during April and May :—Messrs. Hansraj Mufji, Gokuldas Tejpal, Vithaldas Lilladher, Jamnadas Takorsi, Keshavji Vershi, Kowjees Geshar, Pachan Dosi, Dowsee Jadau, Vela Peraj and V. M. Mono B.A.L.L.B., sweets; Messrs. B. C. Chapawalla and Pitamber Lalji, fruit and sweets and Mr. Premji Thankharsee, Rs. 3

GAMBLING IN "JOTA" SPECULATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Lakhamsi Maisi, Trikamji Virji, Jumakhram Sukhnal, Bakerbhai Hassambhoy and twelve others, the first accused with keeping a common gaming house, the second and third with the management of the same, and the rest with gambling in "Jota" speculation, Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for the first three accused, Superintendent Sloane, who conducted the prosecution, said he had no evidence to lead against the twelve last accused, and asked the Court to discharge them. The accused were accordingly discharged. Evidence was then led to show that the first accused kept a shop in Sheik Memon Street for the purpose of carrying on the "Jota" speculation and the second and third accused, who were his clerks recorded bets made by the speculators. The transactions were entered on separate pieces of paper, which were destroyed as soon as the transactions were completed. It was further alleged that a commission was charged on every betting, and when the better won he had to pay to the first accused a commission of one anna in a rupee. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

SEAMEN AND RESTAURANT KEEPER.

A LICENSEE FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Jones charged Shapur Behram, owner of a restaurant, known as the "Italian Restaurant" and situated in Church Gate Street with failing to keep order at his place and thereby committing a breach of one of the rules of his license. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Jones stated that on the night of the 4th instant, seamen Mahoney and Ransome, of H. M. S. Perseus, went to the accused's shop and had a cup of tea and a cake each. Subsequently they asked the accused that they should pay for what they had taken. The accused first said that they might pay two annas each, but on seeing them ready to pay the money he raised the amount and demanded four annas from each of them. An altercation ensued, whereupon the accused brought two large sticks and threw them at the sailors. Thinking that there would be a great commotion if they took any part in the row, the sailors picked up the sticks and left the shop. They went to Inspector Cauty and made a complaint to him.

The accused stated that he was not present when the row commenced. The dispute arose between the sailors and his assistant, Manu Hassibhoy was assaulted by the sailors. It was admitted that Jamshed had a stick in his hand but he kept it with a view to protect the glass windows, which were broken on a previous occasion by some sailors under similar circumstances.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused must consider himself fortunate in being charged with the minor offence only. Under the Penal Code, In dealing with cases of this nature it should be borne in mind at what a serious disadvantage a European member of the Navy or Army was if he retaliated on a native in such conduct as the accused. In this case was guilty of. In such a case he would lay himself open to very serious punishment from the authorities under whom he served. Fortunately in this case the sailors had exercised a very wise discretion in leaving the matter in the hands of the Court representing the matter to the police. Under the circumstances his Worship would inflict upon the accused the maximum fine which the law allowed him to impose, He fined the accused Rs. 50.

DACOITIES IN WALVA TALUKA.

Mr. G. C. WHITWORTH, Session Judge of Satara in April last convicted Abu Kadir of dacoity and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The appellant in this case was accused No. 2 and had two others as his

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Manufacture Everything they deal in, including
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SUPERFINE
CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54" wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.

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HOME OR SHIKAR.
NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
NAVY BROADCLOTHS,
For YACHTING and AT SEA.
BLANKETS for HORSE,
SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL
and BED.
Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,
All Army Necessaries and all
Classes of Woollen
(but no Cotton or Linen)
GOODS.
Officers Commanding Regiments and Quartermasters are respectfully requested to send for our
Price List of
REGIMENTAL GOODS.

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OIL HEATERS.
PORTABLE,
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74, APOLLO STREET,
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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE DINING ROOM is now open to non-residents.
Large Parties can also be served in the Private Dining Rooms or on the Terrace.
THE HOTEL ORCHESTRA will now play regularly during Dinner on Tuesday and Friday Evenings from 8 to 10 p.m.
THE BILLIARD ROOM, with Three New Billiard Tables, and the
AMERICAN BAR are now open to the Public.
Speciality
German Beer ON DRAUGHT.
MESSRS. HENRY SEIFERT & SONS, Vienna, have exhibited a New French Billiard Table in the Billiard Room of the above Hotel.
MOTOR CARS and Private Carriages can be had on Hire by the Day, Week, or Month.
LARGE STOCKS are held of Selected WINES and LIQUORS, especially bottled for the "TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL, as also Wines from the Carlton Hotel, London, and Hotel Ritz, Paris.
MONTHLY or PERMANENT Residents can now have Rooms from Rs. 180 to 200 per mensem.

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The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR
has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for
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From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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By Appointment to
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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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NO DOUBT
Imitation is the Highest Flattery!
We will give
Rs. 5,000
FIRST PRIZE, Rs. 2,000 CASH
To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—
Set of STUDS or CHAIN, Re. 1/8.
Pure Silver LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2/8.
Set of PURE SILVER STUDS, Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent.'s SILVER WATCH, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 7/8.
WILL YOU READ THIS?
Our Watches and Timepieces are well worth their money; they are Durable and Reliable Time-keepers, for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of Mainspring, Oiling, etc., etc.; also will pay the postage when sent to us for Repairs.)
Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
A large stock of English Fancy Timepieces and cheap Jewellery of the latest designs from Rs. 3 to Rs. 110.
PRIZES.

		Rs.
Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each...	200
500 Do.	" " 5 " ...	2,500
523 Prizes	Rs.	5,000

EXTRA PRIZE, Rs. 300.
N.B.—Out-Station Orders are promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. System only
And NOT against Money Order.
C. ARDESHER & Co.,
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A. B. C. CODE USED.
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co. on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the Sea on their arrival at Plymouth, or at the Docks, to take instructions as to Clearing and Forwarding Business, etc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Gibraltar, 2473 tons, Captain W B Knagg, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Hyperia, 2518 tons, Captain H G A Timms arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th June in ballast.

THE steamer Burrsfield, 2615 tons, Captain J H Mackenzie arrived inharbour yesterday from Calcutta 2nd June, with a cargo of coal.

THE Venice S N Co's steamer Ardeto, 2301 tons, Captain V Ernani, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Venice, 16th May, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, 3065 tons, Captain R Sterling, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 12th May via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Fiorio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2784 tons, Captain D Magazine will sail to-day for Hongkong, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Tata, Mr J A Brandon, Mr A Campion, Mr Audoolally and 24 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN THE STREAM.
R I M S Clive Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.
H M S Perseus ..... Capt M R Hill ..... Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ..... Lt Comdr H C Somerville ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge ..... De Berry ..... 31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Canning ..... Wilson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Mayo ..... Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner ..... R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence ..... Lt Comdr Rowsell ..... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ..... Comdr T H Heming Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Balnchi ....
Do Karen ....
Do Pathan ....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Denseniand bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Kamal Karim	636	Nacoda			G M Lutkwani
Palitana	1345	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Huzarai	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	910	Lowe			M M & Co
Camara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2193	Davison			K Tajoboy
Akbar	1449	Baldwin			H O Joosub
Uriana	3364	Thomson			M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Vanala	2161	Spinner			M M & Co
Secundra	1950	Habbe			M M & Co
St Junston	2776	Fortey			K Nixon & Co
Mutra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Lavada	2124	Hodgson			M M & Co
Islanda	3360	Anderson			M M & Co
Scandia	3059	Butler			M M & Co
Holia	3362	Robertson			M M & Co
Java	920	Carey			M M & Co
Sata	3327	Hutchinson			M M & Co
Hyperia	2518	Timmis			
Burrsfield	2615	Mackenzie			Bombay Co
Clan Macalister	3065	Sterling			Finlay Muir & Co
Ardito	2301	Ernani	Venice		S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Swadale	338	Manship	Antwerp	22-6	M M & Co
D	Fazilka	2460	Wilson	Dunkirk	22-6	M M & Co
K	Jelunga	3361	Newly	Mauritius	23-6	C H
M	Nurani	2870	Thompson	Barbera	0-6	Transport
N	Ahmedi	1169	Hansen	Jeddah	20-6	B & P S N Co
			30 To Cruse.			
N	Monsoori	1375	Hannah	Penang	22-6	B & P S N Co
O	Frovas	2260	Sheppard	Antwerp	18-6	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Satranji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	21-6	Shepd & C
Pinani	952	Mahomed	B Negar	18-6	Shep & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Mormugoa	0-6	Shed & Co
Nevisa	1945	Hirst	Zanzibar	22-6	M M & Co
Mahanadi	547	Hussein	Karachi	21-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Kalibia	3149	Tait	Antwerp	20-6	W & A G & Co
4	Iachia	2741	Magazini	China	18-6	G Ferres
5	Florida	2950	Mathews	Genoa	22-6	J M & Co
6	Oriental	3835	Soiter	Aden	18-6	P and O Co
7	Nawab	2941	Tom	Calcutta	18-6	T M & Co
9	Counsellor	3176	Gowre	Liverpool	22-6	K Nixon & Co
183	Il Trifola	926	Feltrup	Karachi	20-6	Glade & Co
12	Egypt	4178	London	London	9-7	P & O Co
15	Lismore	2477	Sloane	Mormugoa	21-6	F Muire & Co
19	Dumra	762	Williams	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
16	Africa	1302	Hartley	P Gulf		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Arditos	Krnani	Venice, May 16
17	Clan Macalister	Sterling	Glasgow, May 12
	Burrsfield	Mackenzie	Calcutta, June 2
	Hyperia	Timmis	Calcutta, June 5

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Tokio	Jones	Hull via Karachi
	Gibraltar	Knagg	Calcutta

The steamer Ischia Capt Maganzini, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hongkong.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

June	Name.	Tons.	From
14	Broiz Huoi	2913	Pulu Penang
14	Toesta	3428	Rangoon
13	Pindara	3695	Liverpool
14	Kt of St George	2999	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

June	Names.	Tons.	For
14	Shirala	3535	Bombay
14	Venetia	2333	Madras
14	Strathmore	2292	Colombo
14	Ocara	3139	Bombay
14	Chilka	1477	Rangoon
14	Haidari	1563	Red Sea Ports
14	M Moanithy	1393	Rangoon
14	Alnon	2373	United Kingdom
15	Onda	3110	Bombay
15	Politician	4738	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
The P and O Co's steamer Japan arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 16th instant.
The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia with the homeward mails of the 11th instant arrived Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday.
The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin (Extra) left Singapore for Colombo on the afternoon of the 16th instant.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia left Trieste for Bombay on the 14th instant and may be expected here on or about the 2nd July.
The same Co's steamer Vindobona left Kobe for Bombay on the 16th instant and may be expected here on or about the 15th July.
The same Co's steamer Persia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Counseller s—1836 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bocher; 5 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 45 bales wool D Khimjee; 22 bales wool N Goculdas; 1773 cwts oil cake Glade and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Oriental s—2 3-4 cwts ivory C N Mianee 2 cwts moyre teeth 10¼ cwts ivory E H Suleman and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Kalebia s—2 bales cotton Ralli Bros
Swaledale s—30 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bocher
Provar s—1 bale cotton Ralli Brother; 103 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros; 100 bales hemp Eajee Oomersey; 40 cwts wheat Tata and Co
FOR HAMBURG.
Trisela s—100 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 8122 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 100 cwts sandalwood billets and 100 cwts murtardseed Volkart Brothers 1200 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co
FOR BARCELONA.
Counseller s—35 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
FOR CONSTANTINOPLE
Counseller s—15) bales cotton Ralli Brothers
FOR GENOA.
Florida s—200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 2000 cwt linseed and 6 cwt poppyseed Ernst and Co,

DIVINE SERVICES.
ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
III SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY JUNE 19.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Agutten in G.
Hymns—197, 323 and 558.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong Canticles. Tours in F, and Sermon,
Hymns—156, 12 and 169.
Collections Choir Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
8-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Speaker for both services Rev. J. O'Brien.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)
No morning Services.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—177, 189 and 535.
ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
5 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral) Preacher—Rev Father Biscos.
11 a. m. Children's Service,
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong—(Choral) Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
Alms for Church Expenses.
MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-15 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for the Church expenses and Poor.
ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Choral—Celebration of the Holy Communion,
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offertories—during the day for Church Expenses.
ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
8 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Chaplain, Rev Oliver W. E. Grant.
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—37, 317 and 196.
5 p. m. Childrens Service.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Hymns—295, 246 and 38.
Offertoria for Church Expenses.
BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bundar.)
9-15 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
6 p.m.—Divine Service Preacher—Rev. L. A. Core.
All Seats free and Strangers cordially invited.
THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service, (St Andrew's Church,)
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichtan.
Hymns—18, 509 and 191.
Psalm—103.
CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA,
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral),
Hymns—309, 345, 313, 349 and 559.
4-45 Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—282, 340, and 276.
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service,
Psalm—89.
Hymns—196, 197, 277.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

THE SPREAD OF MORMONISM.

AMERICANS are proud of all their institutions and developments, and one of these with which, however, the rest of the world has least sympathy is Mormonism, that peculiar combination of religion, industry and worldly wisdom which Brigham Young established in Utah. An article on "The Vitality of Mormonism" by Ray Stannard Baker, in the current "Century" places graphically before the public this strange Mormon people, their ways and means, and the extraordinary growth of their peculiar church. Few persons have any very clear or definite idea of what a Mormon is. He is generally credited with being an uneducated, much married man, firmly believing in Brigham Young and the latter-day prophets and living in a settlement in America, where he is shut off from all other sections of the community and looked on with disfavour by Congress and all right-thinking Americans, if not actually under the ban of the law. But, however we may disapprove of the tenets and social discipline of the Mormons, they are as stubborn as facts and their church has become an amazingly powerful organisation, making converts in every direction and sending out missionaries regularly. Branches of the Mormon church are settled all over the country, forming centres in every city and State instead of, as formerly, attracting converts to the strict fold of Utah where cheap lands and financial assistance were inducements offered to settlers. Two thousand missionaries, mostly young men, are scattered abroad, propagating the Mormon doctrines, not always in peace and comfort, but often in the face of opposition and furious criticism. If it be true as this writer states, that in Idaho, and Nevada, the Mormons hold the balance of power, and have a strong contingent in Wyoming and Colorado, in Arizona and Washington, Congress will have to reckon with their capacity to elect representatives. Canada and Mexico have large Mormon settlements also, and Europe and the British Islands are not without them. Mr. R.S. Baker studied the Mormon on the spot in Utah and Idaho, after he had been to the very heart of the community in Salt Lake City. The conclusion he arrived at by seeing results was that Brigham Young, whatever his faults, and they were many, or his pretensions to being a prophet which were absurd, "was a great general, a magnetic leader of crude though undeniable power, and a shrewd lawgiver." He formed an empire in a vast desert, grasped the idea of irrigation on a colossal scale, and did not fear to lead his people out from fertile tracts to dwell in an arid district and to earn their living there by farming. He had no visions, but the confidence he had in his own designs inspired faith in his followers. With "diabolical shrewdness" he secured control of all the water within a hundred miles of the Great Salt Lake, thus becoming master at once of the arable land and the food supply. His pioneers worked vigorously under a stern church discipline making irrigating ditches on a noble scale, and the land thus rendered cultivable was divided without quarrel or trouble among the different families.

The new people settled down permanently, not after the manner of those who want to make their pile and go, but with the resolution to make a home. Lest too eager a desire for sudden wealth should seize his followers, young forbade working in mines. Now that the Mormons are a settled and flourishing community that rule is abrogated and they are miners as well as other things. They at first had to work in communities, for attacks by Indians were to be reckoned with, and consequently a village system of agriculture was adopted, the farmers going out in a body from the village to the farm lands in the morning and returning in the evening. The Cache Valley is now highly cultivated and fruitful, comfort and prosperity are writ large all along it; not so many years ago it was a desert. It supports two colleges, and forty school-houses. One college cost 150,000 dollars (£30,000), the people themselves contributing most of the money. Here the tenets of the Mormon religion are taught to five hundred students. The other is an Agricultural College with six hundred pupils. The temple is an imposing structure visible from every part of the valley, dominating all, and cost 500,000 dollars (£100,000). Of other establishments there are eight flour-mills, two knitting factories, eight creameries, a beet-sugar factory, and several minor industries. The farmers send fruit, flour, potatoes and cattle away to other States. The Logan river supplies Logan town with electric light and conveys power seventy miles away to Salt Lake City. All this denotes wonderful energy in a people who entered the Cache Valley penniless forty years ago. They train and send out missionaries considerately to the "Gentiles" in America and Europe and constantly support ninety of them abroad. Every man may be called upon to serve for two years as a missionary by a kind of pious conscription law. They are direct and convincing in their methods, uncouth perhaps and often uneducated, but they bring converts into the Mormon fold. English, Scotch and Scandinavians have come to this valley in fairly large numbers and make excellent settlers, becoming thoroughly Americanised. It is admitted that the Mormons are not intellectual as a rule, and are not great readers, in fact, they are in education not on a par with the ordinary Michigan or Ohio farmer. What struck Mr. Baker forcibly about their religion was its intense practicality; at the Logan tabernacle one Sunday afternoon, he heard a discourse from an old and experienced preacher. There was nothing ritualistic in his garb, though he was well dressed, nor was his oratory of a high order; the text was from the Bible, but quotations were impartially made from Prophet Joseph Smith and Brigham Young whose divine inspiration was taken for granted. The preacher combined his godly admonitions with advice on the farming operations of the season, spoke of the price of cattle and advised holding on for better rates, varying this with warnings against whisky and tobacco and the necessity for training children. This mingling of ordinary human interests with spiritual considerations shows the broad basis on which Brigham Young founded his sect. As a Mormon bishop said to the writer "The Mormon faith works seven days every week."

The leaders of the Church regulate everything, religious ceremonies, business affairs, irrigation, mercantile matters, and even theatrical performances—for they realise the need of the people for amusement. The church-choir plays an important part in the service, and the singing is remarkably good. Dancing is seriously undertaken, the country dance being a favorite form, and it is often opened with prayer, the bishop leading off in the first set. The elaborate ceremonial of the Mormon church exerts a mysterious influence on the laity. The tabernacles are open to all, but the temple may only be entered on rare occasions and according as the faithful rise in the church A very singular doctrine that has a retaining power on the Mormon is that of baptism for the dead. The living may save his dead ancestors by being baptised for them, and this is a favorite way for a Mormon to spend his time, he pays a fee and takes a dip for the dead relative. But it is not likely that many Mormons are baptised fifteen hundred times, as one known to Mr. Baker was, and though "interrupted by rheumatism," he was still working the balance of his ancestors into the Mormon fold. The church machinery is a costly one and every Mormon must pay in a tithe of his annual increase either in money, or produce. The tithing houses of settlements are consequently large affairs and give employment to many clerks: the fund goes to public purposes and the relief of the poor. The Church is absolute in its control. It orders the missionaries to go forth, tells the voter whom to elect, and even directs a man with regard to his marriage—or marriages. If he does not fall into line with the wishes of the leaders of the Church, he may make up his mind to be uncomfortable, for boycotting is well understood in Utah. As a business man the Mormon has a good character, he is also, as a rule, sober and hard-working, though in morality he is often open to blame. Polygamy is not wiped out of the Mormon laws but it is concealed more or less, it is "a firm belief of the faithful, if not so much a practice as formerly." The church does not insist on it, for the law and sentiment of America are against it. There is, moreover, not the same necessity for desiring a rapid increase of the numbers of the faithful as there was in Brigham Young's early days, Conversions to the community, as well as births withit it, make its dying out at present an impossibility. The danger to Mormonism lies in many of the younger men seeking education outside the pale, a proceeding that will not foster their belief in the heads of their Church being inspired leaders. If doubt creeps in, the strength of Mormonism will be broken.

THE OUTRAGE IN FINLAND. THERE seems to be no end to the troubles which Russia has created for herself. At a time when her Army and Navy are suffering reverses by land and sea, when popular discontent and distress are rife at home, when troops are so disaffected that the authorities dare not mobilize in the manufacturing districts and only picked regiments can be sent to the front, it would be surprising if the peoples who are ruled by Russia but who have never consented to her dominion did not take advantage of her plight. In Poland an attempt at revolution has been put down in the traditional Russian method and once more it is possible for Russian officials to declare after wholesale secret hangings that "order reigns in Warsaw". But the revolutionary unrest is not confined to Poland and Southern Russia. Since 1899 when the policy of the Russification of Finland began to be put in operation, Russia has been preparing for herself another Poland in the North West, and the Finns have been growing more and more restive. There is reason to believe that the misfortunes which, since the war began, have attended Russian ships on the Neva and the Baltic have been brought about by Finns, and there can be little doubt that the agitation which has just culminated in an attempt on the life of the Governor-General was not uninfluenced by the position in which Russia now finds herself. The immediate cause of the political protest by mass meetings and the outrage which has been its sequel, is to be found in the dictatorship of General Bobrikoff and his particular methods. The Grand Duchy of Finland, which has been a province of Russia since its cession in 1809, possesses a national Parliament or Diet as well as a Senate or chief administrative body nominated by the Crown and over which the Governor-General presides. The present conflict between Russia and Finland began five years ago with an order by the Tsar that all laws affecting Finland should be first submitted to the Diet and then sent up to the Imperial State Council at St. Petersburg for settlement. The Finnish Parliament was thus deprived of the exclusive right of discussing measures that affected both Finland and the Empire. Senate and Diet offered the strongest opposition to the imperial order. Fuel was added to the flame by a scheme for making military service obligatory on the Finns. They were required to serve for five years and the privilege previously enjoyed by Finnish regiments of serving only within the Duchy was abolished. Russia, unheeding the protests raised, destroyed the national character of the army and transferred its administration from the Senate to the Russian Minister of War. The next step in the Russification of Finland was taken four years ago when the Russian language was ordered to be introduced in all official departments and public offices. Minor officials were directed to prepare for the exclusive use of Russian in communications with their superiors within a period of five years. This order was too much for the Senate. They refused to publish it declaring that it was unconstitutional, and that moreover out of a population of nearly three millions in Finland not more than eight thousand spoke Russian. The Imperial Russian Government is, however never deterred by consideration of popular rights or prejudices. Russian had to be the official language of Finland, and if the Senate refused to help in the matter, the Senate must go or, what is the same thing, it must be made to act to order. Two years ago, therefore, by an imperial edict the Senate was placed under the direct supervision of the Governor-General and all its acts were made subject to his consent. Besides being the chief administrative body, the Senate is also the Supreme Court of Justice and its subservience to the Governor-General placed the whole judicial system under his control. What that may mean, the smallest acquaintance with the methods of Russian Governors makes sufficiently clear. Among other orders it was directed that no official should be brought to trial without the consent of his superiors, thus leaving the officials free for the pursuit of methods of severity without fear of being brought to book in consequence of popular clamour. In these circumstances it would have been surprising if agitation did not increase. In place of self-government but the name remained and the Finns were so far from appreciating this condition of things that further encroachments on the national rights had to be made. Last year the Tsar gave the Governor-General dictatorial powers and this was followed by the banishment of many prominent men. Finally in October last the Russian language displaced Swedish in all the public offices of the country. Under General Bobrikoff's dictatorship the state of feeling in the country has gone from bad to worse, and knowing Russia's way of dealing with revolt as we do, it is to be feared the attempt on General Bobrikoff's life marks the beginning of a sad period for Finland.

THE WAR. DURING the week so far as reliable telegrams tell us very little progress seems to have been made. Port Arthur is still besieged by General Oku, while General Kuroki, with a broad formation, continues his advance towards Liaoyang and Mukden. There have been many subsidiary engagements in which fortune has invariably fought on the side of the Japanese, the Russians, though in superior numbers, falling back before them. Meantime the Russian fleet has suddenly sprung into belated activity. Admiral Skrydloff attacked defenceless transports and sank them, destroying something like a thousand of the enemy. It was a perfectly legitimate proceeding, provided the vessels offered resistance or refused to surrender. Failing this it was cold-blooded murder. Whichever were the case, it will draw down the Japanese warships upon those of the Russians, and we shall doubtless hear of another naval engagement proving destructive to the Russ. The report that the Vladivostock fleet has escaped eastward appears to be true, but it is improbable that the Japanese have not fighting ships ready to meet them. We attach little importance to the messages which, reach us by way of Colombo, giving them but for what they are worth, but the telegram which purports to give the "Times" correspondent's narrative of the battle of Nanshan appears to be fairly sound. It tells us that columns on columns of Japanese in short extension pressed forward until they became entangled in 'chevaux de frise' and abattis at the foot of the heights, which were defended with dogged resistance. Attack upon attack failed, but still fresh troops reinforced them, and the positions which each succeeding wave of assault carried were nearer the objective. At last the Russians were beaten, but General Oku still had fresh troops, besides hundreds frenzied to desperation by the sixteen hours' carnage. It seems to have been a very costly victory, for the Japanese infantry relied more upon weight of numbers than fire supremacy. The gods fight on the side of the big battalions; but they do not protect the lives of the soldiers who form them if the formation be wrong. General Oku's report on the engagement is excellent reading. It confirms the telegrams we have previously received. It was a fight of fourteen hours' duration—from five in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening; but, says the jubilant commandant, the setting sun, that night, saw the Rising Sun of the Japanese flag waving over the forts commanding the neck of the peninsula But the fighting had only just begun. The Russians have just commenced to offer serious resistance to the advance an land, though the latest telegrams tell us that General Stockelberg after losing heavily now finds his retreat northward cut off.

THE CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY. MONSOON conditions appear to have set in all over the Province of Gujarat, the Konkan and Deccan and southern parts of the Presidency. Very heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan, and elsewhere copious downpours have been received. In Sind cultivators are very busily engaged with preparations for the kharif crop. Sowing continues in Larkhana. Threshing has been completed everywhere except in Thar and Parkar. In that district the cotton crop is stated to be in good condition. In Gujarat the land is also being prepared for kharif cultivation, and in some talukas of the Panch Mahals the sowing of maize has been taken in hand. In Surat the irrigation of sugarcane is still proceeding. But elsewhere none but the usual operations are proceeding. Nearly twenty inches of rain fell in the Thana district last week and eleven inches was recorded at Alibag and in Ratnagiri. The sowing of the kharif crop has generally commenced, and at the present time no other operations are proceeding in any district. Locusts are still lingering in Thana and Colaba, and in Ratnagiri they are doing more damage to fruit and other trees. In Khandesh the insects have damaged the sugarcane crop and the mango and plantain trees. Similar operations are in hand in the Deccan. The rain has fallen off somewhat, although last week good showers were received. In Nasik cultivators are still engaged with the collection and burning of rab materials. In Ahmednagar the sowing of cotton and minor crops has been retarded for want of sufficient rain. The maximum amount which fell in the district last week was only slightly over one inch. Locusts are still doing serious damage in these districts. They have injured the sugarcane and standing crops in Nasik; they have attacked the irrigated crops and fruit trees in Ahmednagar, and in Poona they have damaged the trees and garden crops. In the Southern Mahratta country the sowing of the minor crops has been taken in hand. All the districts complain of locusts. In Sind the prices of food grains are generally stationary. They are fluctuating slightly in Gujarat, and in the Deccan. Slight variations are recorded in the Southern Mahratta country, but in the Konkan no alteration has taken place during the past week. Except in one or two places the water supply is quite sufficient.

GENERAL MACDONALD is now moving up the line of communications in Tibet with two companies of Infantry. No further attacks on minor posts are expected.

IT is reported that enteric fever is prevalent at Quetta, some cases having occurred among the Afghan population and the European troops.

"A LOUNGER" writes in "Military Mail":—Seeing that in a sense the Viceroy of India is a military dignitary, the announcement that I am able to make that it is very improbable that Lord Curzon will return to India will be of interest to many of my readers. It is understood that he is very anxious to remain at Home and enter the Cabinet and it has lately been rumoured in the clubs that he will shortly become Secretary of State for India. This would mean, of course, the translation of Mr. Brodrick to another sphere of action, or his retirement from the Cabinet altogether, but it is further stated that the latter gentleman would raise no objection to his supersession by Lord Curzon.

THE Committee, which will assemble forthwith at Simla to consider questions connected with the water-supply and electric power, will be composed as follows: Mr. Duncan Smithe, Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government; Mr. C. E. V. Goumeut, Sanitary Engineer, Punjab; Mr. J. Meares, Electrical Expert, with Mr. E. G. Stanley, P. W. D. Secretary as Secretary.

THE need of a first class hotel is felt at Karachi and as a result of certain negotiations the Managing Committee of the Municipality have made the following recommendations:—(1) That 22,034 square yards should be reserved for a hotel. (2.) That the said land be sold by public auction and the purchasers be informed of the use for which the land could be utilised. (3) That a ninety-nine years' lease by given. (4) That the plans should be approved of be the Municipality. (5) That if at any time the place ceased to be a hotel the Municipality would have the right to acquire the building on payment of the price of the land paid for by the purchaser at the time of the purchase, plus the value of the structure less 3 per cent.

SKRYDLOFF'S COUP.

THE LOST TRANSPORTS.

TAOTUNG FIGHTING.

STACKELBERG'S RETREAT CUT OFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Five hundred and fifty survivors from the two Japanese transports which were sunk by Admiral Skrydloff's squadron have reached land. The fate of the rest is not known.

It is stated at Tokio that 1,400 troops were on board the two transports.

The survivors say that the Russians fired and stopped them and then torpedoed them near Tsushina.

The survivors escaped in boats. The others were mostly taken prisoners.

The Japanese have occupied Huaijenhsien about thirty miles south-east of Shing-king.

LONDON JUNE, 17.

A despatch from General Stackelberg timed early on the morning of the 16th describing the fighting at Wafengkau says that a superior force of Japanese on the 15th turned his right flank and compelled him to retreat Northwards by three roads with heavy losses.

The Japanese fire, the despatch says, wiped out two Russian batteries. Thirteen out of the despatch says, wiped out and abandoned.

Rumour is current at St. Petersburg that General Stackelberg's retreat has been cut off.

LATER.

The Japanese Admiral Kamimura with his fleet started on the 15th inst in pursuit of Admiral Skrydloff's squadron.

Survivors from the Japanese transports say that one attempted to escape and thereupon the Russians opened fire on her and one shell killed two hundred men, the decks being awash with blood.

Many escaped in the boats.

Captain Campbell, an Englishman, who was in command was drowned and the commander of the troops committed suicide.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by the Japanese Consul in Bombay from his Government :—

The report from the commander of our army in Liaotung is as follows: On the 14th instant, our main body advanced northward in two columns along the railway, expelling the enemy from east of Wafangtien. At 5 p. m. the enemy made a stand on a line from Lung-wang-miao to Tafangshen, and, after two hours cannonade, we occupied at night-fall a line from Pangchiaton to Yuhoton.

Another column for menacing the enemy's right, and covering our flank and rear, marched to the east of Foochow, and advanced upon the line from Tengchiakow to Nachialing. The enemy near Lung-wang-miao increased its strength. On the 15th the enemy near Telissu consisted of two and a half divisions occupying a position from Tafangshen to Chenjtsushan.

At dawn we opened the attack. The main body advanced along the railway, one column from Tsouchiaton. At 9 a. m. the column on the left wing joined from Tungliangkow and at noon our cavalry from Chiachiaton. Thus the enemy was surrounded near Telissu, and, after severe fighting routed northward at 3 p. m. Our losses were estimated at under 1,000.

So far as is known, we captured colours, fourteen quickfirers, and about 300 of the enemy, including the Commander of the fourth Regiment Infantry Sharpshooters. Over 500 of killed and wounded of the enemy were left on the field. Our scouts saw the enemy march with a Japanese flag in this engagement, whereupon our artillery were misled and suspended fire.

The following telegrams were received yesterday afternoon by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, from his Government :—

On the morning of 15th instant, the Vladivostock Squadron, consisting of the Rossia, Gromboi, and Rurik, appeared in the Genkai Sea and attacked our transports. The Hitachimaru sunk with but few survivors. The Sado-maru was torpedoed, but not sunk, and the majority of the men are expected to have been saved. The Idzumimaru's fate is unknown. The squardon was sighted off Oki Island on the 16th instant.

Admiral Kamimura's fleet started on the morning of the 15th instant pursuing the Vladivostock Squadron,

General Kuroki reports that a detachment of our army occupied, on the 12th instant. Kuaijen, 65 miles north-east of Kuantien. The enemy consisted of 300 Russians and 300 Hunghutze. There were no Japanese casualities. The enemy's casualties are unknown. One prisoner's epaulette shows that they belong to the 15th East Siberia Regiment.

Telegrams dated Colombo June 17th state :—The Peking Government has issued secret instructions to the City officials to diligently search all schools and colleges for revolutionists and suspicious individuals. The Central Government are exceedingly anxious about the safety of Mongolia and have instructed the Mongol Prince, the Imperial Commissioner, to take every precaution against a Russian surprise in the event of a defeat of the Russian army in Manchuria. Thousands of General Ma's troops have already left for the frontiers of Mongolia owing to continued Russian defeats.

It is reported that it is the intention of Russia to force China to depart from her attitude of neutrality whereby an excuse may be furnished for declaring was against China in order to enable her to make good her losses in her war with Japan.

The Penking Government is fully aware of Russia's evil designs, and has issued instructions to responsible officials to the effect that the strictest neutrality must be maintained in neutral territory, and it is resolved on any infringement of China's neutrality by Russia, she will be stoutly opposed by China's troops,

The railway and telegraphs have been destroyed by mounted brigands in the vicinity of Mukden.

Admiral Alexeieff called on the Tartar General after the raid and persuaded him to send troops for the protection of the lines.

The Japanese Minister has lodged a protest, pointing out that the General's behaviour is a breach of neutrality.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AND THE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.

THREE centuries and a half ago some wandering Russian fishermen, who reached the unknown shores of the Arctic Sea, were astonished by the sight of two tall ships lying at anchor in a fiord. They hailed them, but there was no answer to their shouts and when they ventured to climb on board they found them manned only by the dead; every soul of the crews had perished of scurvy. The two tall ships were the Good Hope and the Good Confidence, which had sailed from England in May 1553, under the command of brave Sir Hugh Willoughby, to discover a new way to India round the North of Muscovy. They were the first victims of the North-east Passage since then there have been many victims. The call of that unforrowed Arctic Sea has appealed to bold adventurers in every age, for it was not till 1878 that the great Swedish explorer Nordenskiold actually won through and passed within the Arctic circle from the waters of the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Would it be possible to send a European fleet to the Pacific by the same route? asks a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." There is the question that many Russian naval men are now anxiously considering. Certainly, if it be possible to do so, the scheme is most tempting. The route would be short—not half so far as going round by the Suez Canel,—there would be no Japanese fleet to lie in those icy waters, and there could be no delicate questions raised about warships coaling at neutral ports, for all the White North is the Tsar's. Formidable difficulties would doubtless have to be encountered but would they prove to be insuperable? Scurvy, the fell disease which destroyed Sir Hugh Willoughby's crews, is no longer a bugbear. Lime-juice, preserved fresh provisions, and Nansen's grand specific of raw meat have robbed that scourge of its terrors, at least for those who do not neglect these all important precautions.

Ice, the terrible Arctic ice, is the objection that naturally leaps to everyone's lips; but the ice too has lately been robbed of much of its terrors. It is only a year or two since the famous Russian ice breaker Yermak steamed into the great pack north of Spitzbergen to try conclusions with that dread barrier of the Pole, and she returned triumphant. Just was she accomplished nobody except those who were on board knows, but she is believed to have conquered the Arctic floes as thoroughly as she had previously done the thinner ice of the Baltic. And if Russian warships are ever sent to try the North-east Passage the Yermak will surely go in front as a battering-ram to open them a way where necessary. Yet even if there were no Yermak it is not certain that the ice there in summer need greatly delay a fleet. The enormous rivers of Siberia pour such a vast flood of melted snow into the Arctic Sea that in summer the whole coast is bordered by a belt of open water sometimes as much as a hundred miles wide. Through this a fleet could steam uninjured, expect in the unusual event of a strong wind from the north blowing long enough to bring down the ice pack upon the land.

But even then powerful warships weighing many thousand tons and able to steam fifteen knots would brush easily aside ice that was a serious obstacle to Nordenskiod's little Vega of 300 tons, with her puny seven knots speed. And as to the danger of the plates of a warship being smashed in, though it is true that the little Vega was a sort of pocket Hercules of a ship, oakbuilt and immensely strong, it is also to be considered that she took a tender with her for more than half her journey, and that tender was a common iron tramp steamer, the Lena—went right round Cape Chelyuskin, on as far as the mouth of the Lena river, to which she was destined, and through such loose ice as they met with the little tramp steamer made her way practically, as well as the Vega.

No, it is not the ice that will prevent the Russians from succeeding if they try the Northeast Passage. The two greatest difficulties are fogs and shoals. The huge Siberian rivers, the Yenisei, the Obi, and the Lena, which bring down the melted snow in summer, bring also immense quantities of sediments, which is deposited by the currents along the coast and form mudbanks stretching far out into the shallow sea.

There was an ill-fated American ship, the Jeannette, which entered through Behring's Straits and was crushed in the Arctic pack after being twenty-two months frozen in; when she sank she was five hundred miles from the Siberian mainland, and yet she was only in thirty-four fathoms. Her crew made a desperate escape in boats to the shore of the Lena delta, travelling over the pack and across the straits between the Liakoff Islands, and the whole way they seldom were in soundings of more than five fathoms—dangerous waters indeed for a battleship. These Arctic seas are quite uncharted, and Nansen, when he sailed them in the Fram, had the wise forethought to carry with him a petroleum launch, in which he could go ahead of the ship and take soundings. As for the fogs, the navigator dreads them even more than the shoals; the great body of melted snow water along the coast, being fresh and therefore lighter than if it was salt, lies on top of a stratum of cold sea water and sends off into the Arctic atmosphere a constant stream of vapour that ensshrouds the whole sea surface in its baffling folds. In the treacherous shoals of the Yugor Straits, where the depth was often no more than four fathoms, Nansen complained that the Fram had her safety doubly imperilled by these mists, for neither could she see the sounding launch nor the launch the Fram even when they were quite close to one another. However, in spite of both shoals and fogs, he navigated her safely through the straits and round Cape Chelyuskin half-way to the Pacific, but in several places he encountered a mysterious obstacle previously unknown. This was what he calls "dead water," and it bothered him even more than fogs or shoals. Where an isolated mass of the fresh river water was floating on top of the heavier brine it had a horrible habit of clinging to the Fram and being carried along with her; in fact, it slid about on top of the brine like a patch of oil on a basin of water. The division between the fresh and salt was so distinct that they could dip up good drinking water on the surface, and yet they found the sea water drawn from the bottom cock too salt to be used even in the boiler. It was for long quite impossible to get rid of this clinging body of fresh water; the Fram stopped and backed and cut loops and circles trying to shake it off, but the watergirdle still stuck tight, deadening her way and making it almost impossible for her to progress. But here again the great steam power of a battleship would give her a vast superiority over the Fram, which was as small and as weakly engined as the Vega, and a fleet of big vessels would materially aid each other by violently churning up the water. For coal such a fleet would have to rely on its own resources, but the distance from the North Cape to Behring's Straits is not more than two thousand miles, and as most modern ships have a steaming radius of not less than five thousand they would be self-sufficing and, besides, they could of course take colliers along. Port Dickson, midway between Yugor Straits and Cape Chelyuskin, is a fine natural harbour to use as a half-way house, and the icy sea has this advantage that the ice keeps it calm; the wind cannot raise large waves under the ice covering, so that it might prove quite possible to coal out in the open sea during the voyage. On the whole then, the project strikes one as perfectly feasible, though with certain risks; but Russians are brave men, the seaman's business is to take risk, and the perils of the North-east Passage seem less formidable than those that will await them on the coasts of Japan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISTURBED FINLAND.

Governor-General Shot.

SUICIDE OF THE ASSAILANT.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

General Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland has been shot at and dangerously wounded while entering the Senate at Helsingfors.

His assailant who is the son of Senator Schaumann committed suicide immediately afterwards.

He had been attending mass meetings in various parts of Finland to protest against General Bobrikoff's oppressive dictatorship.

LONDON JUNE 17.

General Bobrikoff, the Governor of Finland, has died from his wounds.

THE NEW YORK CALAMITY.

One Thousand Lives Lost.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The official investigation into the burning of the General Slocum shows that approximately one thousand perished.

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

Vacancy at Sowerby.

The Right Hon. John William Mellor, Liberal member for the Sowerby division of Yorkshire, has resigned his seat.

[The Rt. Hon. John William Mellor, K. C., is a son of the late Judge of the same name. He was born in 1835 and is therefore 69 years of age. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1860 and joined the Midland Circuit two years later. He was appointed a Q. C. in 1875, and elected a Bencher of his Inn in 1877. He is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Somersetshire and was Judge-Advocate General during Mr. Gladstone's short administration in 1886. He was a not too successful chairman of Committees in the Parliament of 1892, perhaps because he was too amiable; at any rate he was not strong enough for the post. It was under his chairmanship that the free fight occurred in the House of Commons. He has not been heard much of in Parliament during the last nine years except as a Church disciplinarian. He has represented the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire since 1892 and at the last election was returned by a majority of 1461, the figures of the poll being: Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor (R) 5528; Mr. J. C. Bailey (C) 4067.]

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

LONDON JUNE, 17.

Earl Percy replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the transfer of Zanzibar and Pemba to the Colonial Office had not yet been decided.

INDIAN ARMY REGULATIONS.

ISSUE OF A REVISED CODE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The important undertaking of revising the overgrown army regulations in India upon which Major-General (then Colonel) de Brath was placed on special duty two years ago is now approaching completion. Eight volumes have now been issued and the Indian Army Order announcing them promises the remaining volumes before the close of the current year. The entire new series will consist of eleven volumes which supersede the thirty-two volumes previously used with a reduction in the number of pages from 6,100 to 1,100. The regulations have not only been compressed, rearranged and simplified to facilitate reference but a number of important changes have been introduced. The innumerable certificates hitherto required have been considerably reduced, the power of sanctioning exceptional expenditure hitherto restricted to army and command head-quarters has been extended in a descending limit of amount to general officers commanding districts and officers commanding stations and units. Departmental officers have generally been made staff officers of their district or station, travelling allowances have been adopted in place of warrants for practically all journeys of individuals, thereby enabling the latter in future to travel as they please.

To prevent unnecessary periodical returns, it is ordered that none such may be introduced in future without the sanction of the Government of India. The Government of India have also taken over the control of the whole of the forms used by the Army to enable an efficient check to be kept upon them. All reports and returns required are now shown in one complete list, thereby facilitating reference.

In the matter of the minor details of the working of departments the heads are now specifically empowered to issue their own orders instead of referring constantly to Government, and in the regulations generally discretionary power is given to officers within the limits of the main principles laid down. It is hoped that the result of the revision will be to make a complete acquaintance with army regulations an easy, instead of as heretofore, an impossible matter for all. The volumes are printed upon good paper and are well turned out.

INDIAN ARMY REORGANIZATION.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

THE FRONTIER ARMY.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 16th June, says that Lord Kitchener's scheme of reorganisation contemplates the concentration of the army on the frontier which will be divided into districts, each having a self-contained field force as a garrison. Several cantonments will be vacated. The cost of the redistribution is estimated at a quarter of a million sterling which will be spread over a number of years.

THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

THE WORK OF DR. MAHENDRA LAL.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

Presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, the Rev. Father Lafont expressed the hope that the public would not allow what had cost Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar the whole of his life and the whole of his fortune, namely that institution which, was as it were steeped in his blood, to go in abeyance and die an unnatural death. The late Dr. Mahendra Lal was a man such as was seldom found even in large communities in Europe. The accounts showed that there was in all a cash balance in the bank of Rs. 1,57,854.

TEA CULTIVATION IN ASSAM.

The report of the Assam Government on tea culture in Assam, during 1903, shows that favourable weather at the close of the year was responsible for a large outturn of tea which amounted for the whole province to 145,199,101 lbs. as compared with 132,117,278 lbs. in the preceding year. The difficulties of the labour supply which still continue and the enhancement of the tea duty in England render the outlook not free from anxiety.

THE CALCUTTA HARBOUR MASTER.

PRESENTATION TO CAPTAIN WHEELER.

Yesterday at Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.'s office in the presence of a large gathering, Mr. Rivers Currie presented a valuable gold watch and chain to Captain F. W. Wheeler, the Harbour Master who is retiring from the service.

FURTHER CONCESSIONS IN TELEGRAM CHARGES.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

A number of useful concessions to the public in connection with Indian inland and foreign telegrams are announced to take effect from the 1st proximo. Among the more important are :—(1) Abolition of the maximum limit hitherto enforced in the amount which can be prepaid for a reply to a telegram; (2) Reduction to five rupees annually in charge for registering an abbreviated address; (3) allowing a number of specified groups of letters representing such recognised expressions as V. P. P., R. S. V. P., etc to count as one, instead as hitherto, as several words; (4) in the case of foreign messages only (a) the extension of a letter cipher to private telegrams and (b) the charging at plain language rates for registered abbreviated addresses.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

To-day's agricutural telegrams show that sowing for autumn crops has commenced throughout the greater part of India, though the rainfall has nowhere been heavy except on the West Coast and in parts of Bengal, Assam and Burma.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The plague mortality is at length decreasing materially in the Punjab as well as in other provinces. The returns for the last week show a total of 7,762 deaths in the whole of India, compared with 13,770 in the preceding seven days. Of this total, the Punjab returns 6,491, Bombay Presidency including Bombay city 490, the United Provinces 229, Bengal 133, Mysore 165 and the whole of the rest of India only 254.

AN extraordinary hailstorm took place in Meshed last month. It only lasted fifteen minutes but destroyed 75 per cent of fruit of the district, besides greatly injuring melon and opium crops. Some of the hailstones were of the size of small oranges and weighed three and half ounces. Some Persians say that they contained stones, and a quartz pebble weighing half an ounce is shown as having been found in one of the pieces of ice.

Two boating accidents occurred at Nainital on Wednesday. The "Spray" in the Yacht Race, upset, immersing the Skipper, Archdeacon Cockin and the crew, who were rescued. In the afternoon a rowing boat upset. Of the occupants, Sergeant-Instructor Bunce reached the shore, but Mr. Barling, the undertaker, was drowned within a few yards of the shore. Numbers of natives were present, but rendered no help. Captain Dundas succeeded in bringing in the boat. The body was underneath. Deceased was formerly Drum-Major of the Yorkshire Regiment, and leaves a widow.]

A CIVIL SUIT BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JUNE 17.

An important civil suit brought by the Secretary of State against Kaikhusroo Adarjee Ghaswalla, barrister, Framjee. Dorabjee Ghaswalla and Rutonbai Sorabjee, defendants, came up for settlement of issues to-day before Mr. Lucas, the District Judge. Mr. Bowen, Government Solicitor, Bombay, with Mr. Davur, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The 1st defendant appeared in person and as pleader for defendants 2 and 3.

The suit is for the resumption of a plot of ground known as No. 9 Arsenal Road which had been sold to the Ghaswalla family in 1864 by one Beyth, purser in the Indian Navy, who is alleged to have had no right of ownership over the ground but merely a right of occupancy and the ground was resumable at the pleasure of Government and the transfer of occupancy at the time of sale to Ghaswala was sanctioned in accordance with Cantonment regulations. The ground is stated to have remained vacant since 1889 and in March 1903, the Government solicitor under the direction of the Bombay Government served a notice on the defendants to deliver possession of the land to Government who were willing to pay Rs. 500. The defendants disputed the rights of Government or any one on their behalf to resume the ground and the 1st defendant in his written statement puts plaintiff to the strict proof of the allegation. As regards the resumption of the land and tenure under which the same is alleged to have been granted, that ground inter alia was mortgaged to the Natu family in 1886 who are still the mortgagees in possession and it was contended that they should be made parties to the suit. The defendants deny that the ground was formerly occupied as a site for Military or Contonment tenure and that destruction of a house was due to the prohibition of the Cantonment authorities to rebuild and defendants claimed full compensation under the Contonment Code.

Mr. S. V. Natu was examined and was unwilling to be made a party to the suit. He admitted the ground being mortgaged to the Natu joint family, but said that he had no other interest in the land except Rs. 5 000 which he was to receive, should the defendants win the suit. He had applied to the Cantonment Magistrate to rebuild in June 1902 before he had relinquished all rights over the land. He could not say whether the application was granted or not.

The following issues were raised: (1) Whether the claim was barred by limitation; have all or any of the defendants or their predecessors in title or any of them been in possession of land adversely to plaintiffs for more than 60 years; (2) Whether the land in question has been occupied on Military or Cantonment tenure by defendants' predecessors in title; (3) if so whether it was an essential ingredient of Military or Cantonment tenure at the time of the occupation of the piece of land, but in re ly a right of occupancy and that land was resumable at the pleasure of Government, compensation being given for any buildings standing on it at the time of resumption. (4) whether plaintiff has prohibited the re-erection of any building on the land in question, if so, is plaintiff liable to make full compensation to defendants for any damage they may have sustained and may sustain in future in consequence of the prohibition. The Judge and both the parties considered it desirable that the Natu family should be made parties to the suit. It had to be seen whether each and every one had relinquished his right to the land in question. Notices were ordered to be served accordingly. The suit stands adjourned.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

REINFORCEMENTS AT PHARIJONG

CHUMBI, Tibet, June 16.

General Macdonald expects to arrive at Gyantse on the 24th inst. The last reinforcements left this place on the 14th.

The enemy's position at Gyantse is supposed to be very strong, and very heavy fighting is anticipated.

The Tibetan entrenchments are built most scientifically, and it is rumoured that a Russian Lama is with the enemy. The sangars are built traversed, and upon an excellent modern pattern.

Transport difficulties are very great indeed, and, despite an excellent organisation, supplies get to the front slowly. The ekka transport is working to Guntok, after which mule and coolie transport only is possible.

Base hospitals have been established at Guntok and a new hospital is in course of construction at Lebong to contain 750 beds. The difficulty of sending down the wounded will be great, as the Nathula, Pass is very little better than the Jelapla route which is now closed. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the officers upon the lines of communication who are working under well-nigh insuperable difficulties.

PHARIJONG, June 17.

The concentration here of the force to move on Gyantse is now nearly complete.

General Macdonald showed the Tongsapenlop, Chief of Bhutan, some maxim and other guns firing, this morning. The Chief was afterwards received by Colonel Younghusband.

A DEFIANT ARMY DESERTER ARRESTED.

MADRAS, JUNE 17.

Private Davies, Leicestershire Regiment in Fort St. George, deserted his Regiment on the 6th instant. The Military police traced him to Villivakham where he was staying with his father employed in the Madras Municipal Water Works Department. When the police attempted his arrest, he was armed with a sword and a revolver and fired two shots at the Military police who reported the matter to the Commissioner. The police arrested Davies and marched him to the Fort. Private Davies pleaded he had not been treated properly by the Gymnasium Sergeant and others and that he was tired of the army.

MADRAS PLANTERS' LABOUR ACT.

The Governor-in-Council considers the provisions of the Madras Planters' Labour Act should be extended at once to the Nilgiris, Wynaad, and Shevaroy Districts.

A GIGANTIC ELECTRICAL SCHEME FOR MADRAS.

Major A. J. DeLotbiniere, R. E. in Madras, has completed his tour through the principal industrial centres in Southern India with a view to discuss on the spot with the manufacturers the question of the substitution of electrical power derived from the Periyar for the existing steam power.

It is 11 years since a Special Committee of experts with Colonel Pennycuick as chairman was appointed to enquire into the question of utilising the immense water-power available at Periyar. In its report issued in October 1893, it was stated that the power could be delivered in Madras some 340 miles away, at an annual cost for one horse power of £3, in Madura of £ 2, and in Trichinopoly of £1 10s.

The "Madras Mail" congratulates the Government upon having taken the matter up in earnest and says that with electricity on tap all over Madras Presidency within a radius 300 miles from the source of generation, what a splendid vista of great possibilities is opened up!

WHILE on tour at Mastung last month, Major Showers, Political Agent, Kelat, held a large Durbar at which all the principal Khans and Sirdars of the neighbourhood were present. One of the matters discussed was the establishment of a school for the children of the locality. Sufficient money was raised upon the spot for the necessary buildings and a school is to be started immediately. It will be the first ever established in the Khan of Kelat's territory.

Australiam papers, dated June 5th, contain full telegrams of the battle of Nanshan. The "Times" correspondent says :—Columns on columns of Japanese in short extension pressed forward until they became entangled in 'chevaux de frise' and abattis at the foot of the heights, which were defended with dogged resistance, Attack upon attack failed. but still fresh troops reinforced them. and the positions which each succeeding wave of assault carried were nearer the objective. At last the Russians were beaten. but General Oku still had fresh troops, besides hundreds frenzied to desperation by the sixteen hours' carnage, The Japanese infantry showed magnificent elan but their formation was costly, depending more upon weight of numbers than fire supremacy.

SINCE the failure to form a coalition of the Opposition parties against Mr. Watson's Labour Ministry, the Deakinites have held several caucuses tending towards a rapprochement with the Labour party. The latter have empowered Mr. Watson to negotiate, although Mr. Deakin has already clearly stated that he would not accept a portfolio in any coalition Ministry. The unsettled Federal situation has revived the agitation in favour of elective Ministries, under which system the Ministers would be chosen direct by the vote of the House of Representatives instead of through the Premier.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Bond Street Millinery

DAINTY SUMMER BLOUSES.

EMBROIDERY AND CUT OUT WORK.

LONDON, MAY 27.

ENCOURAGED possibly by the two or three days of warm sunshine and the mild thunderstorms which have visited us lately (as a foretaste, no doubt, of our typical English summer), the milliners have banished from their windows everything reminiscent even of early spring. In Bond-street and Regent-street the coming of the month of roses has been delightfully anticipated, for everywhere the queen of flowers seems to be flaunting herself. She appears, too, in every guise, from the tiny Banksia, or button-roses, as they are sometimes called, to those big, full-blown garden roses, of a rich damask red, which, in what is almost a giant size, have sprung suddenly into favour. Sometimes one of these huge roses with one or two buds and sprays of vivid green foliage, will serve as the sole trimming of a picture hat in sunburnt Yedda straw, the crown of which, perhaps, will be lightly swathed with soft black tulle, arranged in such a way that the tulle draperies are crossed at the back and then tied in a full bow under the chin. Large picture hats in yellow Leghorn will figure on dress occasions made in quaint Romney and Sir Joshua shapes, with fairly high crowns of the jam-pot variety, and for trimming possibly a band of innocent-looking pale blue ribbon placed demurely round the crown. The innocence, however, is very often considerably discounted by the air of grandeur inseparable from the long sweeping ostrich plumes, some white and some black which droop this way and that over the waving and unstiffened brim. Another kind of picture hat is essentially 1840 in style, as the curious may prove for themselves by comparing it with the historic headgear worn by some of the actresses who are now taking part in "Veronique" at the Apollo, where the modes of that period, as they were seen in France, have been most conscientiously and picturesquely revived for our benefit by Mr. Percy Anderson. The hat of the 1840 period, which has lately been seen and much remarked in London, is a wide-brimmed shape in fine black crinoline, with swathings of tulle round the crown, held in place in the centre of the front by a large jet buckle. This shape is turned slightly off the face, while under the brim there are two very long white ostrich feathers. The stems of these feathers are drawn through the crown in front, and hidden under the tulle draperies, while the curled ends rest softly upon the hair at the back. To a young and pretty face these white feathers form a charming background.

Vain, indeed, would it be to attempt to describe in detail the many new and dainty designs for summer blouses which have been specially prepared for the present season. Almost every fabric one can think of, seems to have been pressed into the service, from those simple, cool-looking Irish linens, which make ideal blouses for morning wear, up to the most costly brocaded silk and crepe de chine, frequently enriched with applique medallions and insertions of very beautiful real lace. Some of the newest blouses for morning wear are carrid out in soft white Indian muslin, arranged with a multiplicity of tiny tucks and gathers, and trimmed somewhat formally with medallion motifs of lace applique or Pompadour embroidery, shaped like diamonds, and placed straight down the centre of the front, and in a long line on either side, coming down over the shoulders and on to the arms, and so giving that sloping and drooping effect which still characterises the latest modes. There seems to be an unwritten law, by the way, that blouses and skirts shall be of the same colour, even when they are made of widely different materials. This is a wise decision at which we may well rejoice, since that mode which allowed of the wearing of what was for all practical purposes a light bodice with a dark skirt, was often responsible for much that was ugly and altogether undesirable. With simply made skirts and neat little bolero coats in ivory-white summer cloth or serge, blouses in soft white washing silk will be very much finished, sometimes with square yokes or insertions of ivory-white lace, but more frequently arranged with groups of very fine tucks and hand-embroidery, and made quite high to the throat. Solid neckbands, with silk stock ties and turn-over collars of embroidered lawn or muslin, are very wisely being allowed, by slow degrees, to take the place of those transparent lace yokes and collars which have been worn in such an unwise way during the last two or three seasons.

The seven years' cycle has brought back the old fad for cut-out work. According to the advance styles this popular embroidery is to play an important part in summer things. Herein lies a chance for the woman wanting to earn extra pin-money. In sleeve frills alone there are great possibilities, for while the ready-made article appeals to the hurried business woman and to her of slender purse, there remains the wide leisured class who will wear only the handmade sort. These are patrons who pay well for the right kind of work. In dress sleeves the use of the ruffle is usually confined to a Watteau frill, which falls from an elbow or a three-quarters length sleeve, The sleeve, coming to the wrist, is made close-fitting, at least to the depth of a cuff, round the hand. Coat sleeves are more frequently flaring, or they are drawn into a wide Vandyke cuff. From the inside fall the soft, full frills, often shaped off from a width of four or five inches at the front to seven or eight inches at the back. Only the finest lace is used for this beautiful trimming. From one and a half to two or three yards of lace are required for each sleeve, so that the finish is by no means inexpensive. But to the woman viewing the matter from a commercial standpoint, the dainty lingerie frills are most interesting. To many of us they are even more exquisite than those of lace and it is in their delicate handiwork that most business is done by the free lance embroiderers. Fagotting, Mexican or Taoro drawnwork and many other forms of needlework are used for these linen ruffles. In the way of finish there are the various narrow wash ribbons, narrow Valenciennes lace, appliques of ecru tinted batiste, tucks, lace braid, and broderie Anglaise. The province, too, of hand embroidery in connection with the summer blouse has been widened. Formerly used only upon the front of the garment the decoration now appears on stock, cuffs, and, latest of all, the belt.

There is a great demand for these blouse sets, and novelty in design and work will always find purchasers. The most recent of these sets are of washing silk or of linen in white and the pale shades. They are embroidered in washable floss, in light, cool tones or richer hues, according to the style of design selected. A charming set seen was of Delft blue on white linen. Any woman with even an amateur knowledge of fancy work could manage one in this combination by choosing the popular cross-stitch which is both pretty and easy to do. Many of the patterns are in Oriental effect, especially in the Persian class. Another novel idea employed is the embroidering of flights of birds, brilliant moths or dragonflies round the stock and belt. There is also a demand for odd belts made of linen and open work embroidery. For the home milliner artistic and financial possibilities are to be found in the demand for the beautiful baby hats and bonnets made of all-over cut-out embroideries figures and longees.

More than a dozen New York women of assured position in the Four Hundred (the American Smart Set), and more than a score of women who are on the fringe of it, and who are working their hardest to break into the charmed circle, have Press agents regularly employed, says a New York paper, whom they pay from £10 a month upward to keep their names before the public. One of these society Press agents with the names of a dozen well-known women on his books has handsome offices up town and an income equal to that of a bank president or a successful jockey. He describes the work he carries on as "dangling," In other words, he pulls the strings that make the puppets dance in the social world. Some of these women want to get into the papers simply in the sense of being society personages; some want to be kept out unless their names appear in connection with certain "sets;" some want to be known solely in relation to a particular society or fad that interests them; and others desire to become famous as powers behind thrones, as forces making for the good of humanity. The Press agent as a rule does his work so skilfully that it is seldom known he is at work. He has to veil his moves, or his success is endangered. I should not be supposed that the society women have gone personally to the Press agents and engaged their services. Few, if any, of them are so indelicate as to be guilty of such indiscretion. The most prominent of the Society Press agents, says that many of his clients he has never seen. He was engaged in nearly every case by an intermediary, usually a relative or the legal representative of the woman and in some instances there were two or three intermediaries between the promoter and his client. The Press agent was told what was desired, and got his cheque for the first month's services on the spot, his terms being cash in advance. These money transactions are always conducted through an agent. It would never do to have it known that a man who makes a business of promoting publicity was getting monthly cheques from, for example, the wife of a railroad president who is securely perched on the topmost rung of the social ladder or from the wife of a multi-millionaire who shares the seat with thr other woman.

One of the most prominent of this Press agent's clients is as secure in her social position as is Mrs. Astor. Her name is printed so often in the society columns of the newspapers that one has cause to wonder at her wanting to see it more frequently. Page articles have been printed about her dozens of times, and her homes and entertainments are described with profuse detail. But this does not satisfy her. Such fame is not the thing. The particular vanity that leads her to pay £10 a month for its gratification, in addition to her costly entertainments is a desire to be considered as the great patron of musical artists. She likes to have it said that she "introduced" these artists to society, made them known and popular in her "set." She desires, above all things, to have it said that her approval of a new musician is a guarantee of his or her worth; that once having appeared in her drawing-room, the artist's social standing is assured for all time. Besides this, she has an ambition to be known as the true preserver in her country of the tradition of the salon. She would like to have it known that diplomats have met at one of her assemblages, and there settled some important question between their respective Governments; that some famous international courtship has been begun in her drawing-rooms, and that the great men of the day look upon her as the real ruler of society. These are the things the subtle Press agent tries to accomplish after the manner of Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee." The wife of one of the best known men-about-town pays a Press agent a good monthly fee through the regular society season to do two things—To keep her name out of the papers in connection with certain social sets that she does not wish to appear to be a member of, and to get her name associated with circles in which she is anxious to shine as a leading member. Another woman, who is really prominent in one of the big woman's patriotic societies, who is noted for her regal manner of dressing and for her dramatic entries when presiding at meetings, pays a Press agent to foster the impression that she is the bright particular li of her pet society. Just why she should pay to have this reputation made known is not at all clear, for she is so thoroughly identified with this society that none of its internal disturbances ever shake her from her throne.

What can a woman do to earn her living? She can become a draper's model, is the suggestion of one authority. "Unquestionably a great deal of the trouble concerning employment is caused by the women themselves," he says. All domestic duties nowadays are scorned as being beneath their dignity. We cannot get domestic servants because the girls want to be typists or clerks. Good cooks are becoming as extinct as the Great Auk, and the only housemaid's place for which there is any competition is a housemaid's part on the stage. Yet we are overburdened with governesses—half-trained, as a rule—hospital nurses, typists, and clerks who cannot get employment. A new profession has been suggested for girls who have had no special training for any business her professional work. All that it required is a good figure, and the carriage necessary to show off beautiful gowns. The profession is that of mannequin, or draper's model. These girls are employed by all large shops, and are selected entirely on account of their beauty and shapeliness. Their duties consist solely of walking up and down the long show-rooms clad in all the most exquisite models which the shops can produce for the benefit of the ladies who wish to purchase them. Those who have tried it state that they find the life most profitable and comfortable, and they have not the slightest wish to change their position for that of a governess or a clerk. "Unfortunately the demand for such women is not large. But, after all, perhaps it is merely as large as the supply, considering how very few women are perfectly formed nowadays."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. J. Douglas is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Lal Mohan Lal is gazetted notary public for Dharuka, Ferozepur.

The Rev. A. M. Nelson is gazetted a junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hudson is to officiate as Assistant Secretary vice Major Harrison officiating Controller, Military Accounts.

Sub-conductor G. O. Jackson, Supply and Transport, is transferred to pension establishment.

The following Assistant Surgeons, Bengal establishment receive honorary rank of Captain with effect from the 30th ultimo:—J. Fleming P. Toomey; G. Gill; J. Gibb; A. Nolan; J. Brandon.

Hon. Lieuts. P. Ross, J. Hill G. Hart, A. Anderson and J. Morrison are gazetted to the honorary rank of Captain and a number of minor promotions are notified amongst honorary commissioned officers of miscellaneous services.

Major N. P. Sinha, Bengal I. M. S. is permitted to retire with effect from 1st instant.

Captain Turnbull is to be Major and Lieutenant Brown to be Captain of Gorakpur Squadron, United Provinces Light Horse.

Quarter-Master Wrafter is to be Hon. Captain of the Allahabad Volunteers.

Volunteer officers' decoration is gazetted to Hon. Surgeon Major Mackenzie, Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. G. Glanvill is gazetted Sub-Lieutenant.

Engineer Bonny is gazetted Factory Foreman, Kidderpore Dockyard vice Ellery.

Engineers J. Lush is posted to Burma as Shipwright Surveyor and Superintending Engineer vice Johnstone.

The extensions of leave at home is gazetted to Engineer Tucker for one month and to Assistant Engineer Allen for six months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Impey, Officiating Political Agent, Bhopal, has fifteen months leave, Major J. Manners-Smith succeeding him.

Captain C. A. Forbes from leave is posted as Political Agent, Malwa.

Major P. T.

LORD CURZON.

AN APPRECIATION.

In the course of an appreciation of Lord Curzon, "M.A.P." Mr. T. P. O'Connor writes :—

In physical appearance, in bearing, in language Lord Curzon reveals the man he is almost more clearly than any man I know. The fine height, the face with its well chiselled features, its aquiline and haughty nose, its eyes, wide, large, prominent, open, daring, the rich colouring of the complexion, are the proper outward of a man who is full of those qualities which make one a leader among men. It is all these things that account for what was certainly something of an obstacle in the early age of Lord Curzon's career, I will not repeat here the rhyme which has been quoted "usque ad nauseam" against him. Whenever an ill-natured thing has been said of a man of real ability, there are always plenty of people who are ready to remember and to propagate it. If human nature were only as retentive in its memory of the kind and eulogistic things said of man as of the malicious and the unjust, many historical verdicts would have to be reversed. Suffice it to say that, though Lord Curzon has undoubtedly that full self-confidence which is one of the necessary qualities of a leader of men and of men of action, I do not think that his self-estimate has ever been beyond his deserts; and he has always appeared to me to be private a very courteous and a very unpresumptuous man.

The welcome which Lord Curzon has received from men of all political schools is not to be taken by any means, of course, as an acceptance of his views and of his empire policy. I myself probably would find myself in entire disagreement with most of his principles and with many of his acts, but it is not from the point of view of party politics that a great servant of the nation like him should be judged by any man; and it would be a poor day indeed for politics and journalism in this country if every man were judged simply from the political standpoint. In the remarks therefore, I have to make about this very considerable man, I am speaking of him altogether outside his political opinions or those of his friends and opponents. I am discussing simply the man.

HIS SECRET OF SUCCESS.

If I were asked what was the first and main secret of Lord Curzon's extraordinary success, I should say that his above and before all things a politician. I have said it so often that I am almost ashamed of repeating it but I think the curse of this country is that its politics are so much in the hands of amateurs. Men in England, and specially perhaps in the Conservative party take their politics as more or less part of the usual round of pleasures of which their lives consist, just as they take hunting and shooting and the gaities of the London season.

It is to the credit of Lord Curzon that, from the very first moment of his career, he took seriously both himself and the politics of his country. He had scarcely left college when he was a secretary to Lord Salisbury. The people who remember him at this epoch of his career have very vivid memories of his almost aggressive exuberance of faith, of propagandism, of curiosity. I can see him still, as he passed from man to man, in the house of Lady Jeune—that rendezvous then where all that was illustrious or beautiful or interesting in London used to assemble—listening to this politician, arguing with that; surprised by one, shocked by another, instilling his own convictions into all, a great breath of youth, a strong and virile and fresh nature in the midst of this world of battered and disillusioned wordlings, who had already drunk of the draughts of life and gone to the dregs. Such did Mr. Curzon then appear. Some smiled at this youth with his high complexion, his vehement manner, his almost overwhelming vitality and faith; other smiled theirs acid and malignant smile; but whether they liked him or not, all were interested in this fresh and vital young figure that jumped from the school right into the blaze and limelight of the world's stage.

AS A TRAVELLER.

There was another phase of his life which was an even stronger revelation of the resolution and devotion to a political life than the vehemence of the drawing-room. Eldest son of a peer, with all London—that Capua where so many of the young go down and perish almost before they have begun—spread before him, Lord Curzon went on his travels. The grand tour in these days is not Europe, but the far-off East; and there always with the same idea of knowing that mysterious continent where England plays its most potent and dazzling part in the government of the world, Lord Curzon faced all the hardships, all the perils, all the desperate weariness of travels through barely civilised and barely safe lands Afghanistan, where the blood of a murdered British envoy lay still fresh on the ground; Koreo, then at most a terra incognita, Japan and China; Persia—all those countries were visited by this ardent young man, athirst for information, and ready to risk life itself for the knowledge that makes the ruler of men. He saw kings, statesmen, officials of all those strange, wild lands; and thus he was equipped, as perhaps no man of his time had been equipped with that inside knowledge of man and things in other countries which is necessary to any one who would govern well.

Compare such a strenuous life with that even of many of our most distinguished and active public servants. When Count Bulow or some other man reaches the highest position in the government of an Empire like that of Germany he has already been in every Court of Europe; has talked to every politician of note, whether he be English or Italian, French or Russian; has studied their languages, often speaks them all and is intimate with all the finer and subterranean life of great cities knows the clever secretaries who stand behind the showy principals; the influences, secrets and unknown, that are the real motive forces that move a Minister or a Leader of Opposition; has spoken to and measured the women whose beauty or whose astuteness accounts for choice of the General or the diplomat—in short, is acquainted with all that machinery of life and government which is underneath the surface and hidden from all eyes except those of the select few who move in the society of Courts and embassies. But, with us, even man holding the highest places in the Government of the greatest of Empires have rarely, if ever passed beyond frontiers of our own island homes, speak no language but their own, are remote from the inner lives of every capital in Europe. I do protest, when I know how provincial are the ideas, how prochial the experience, of our most prominent politicians in this country that I am dumbfounded with wonder that the State goes on at all.

LORD CURZON'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

It is into this world that Lord Curzon was born, and it is to his everlasting credit that he struck out a line of his own and began his work of politician by going to school as a politician, and learning his business like a good apprentice before he demanded even his first and smallest job. When, then, he entered the House of Commons, he was already better equipped than ninety-nine out of every hundred in that assembly. Some people thought that he was almost too well equipped. Expectation had been very high as to the part he would play. I remember his maiden speech. In spite of his legitimate self-confidence, Lord Curzon was not free from the natural shyness and nervousness of the beginner; indeed, he was one of the most nervous men I ever saw making his maiden speech. The only example I can compare to him is that of Mr. Morley, who also, with his fine and distinguished intellect, was cursed in his first appearance, and even in his latest, with that diffidence from which men of coarser fibre and poorer intelligence are quite free. The maiden speech of Lord Curzon was, so to speak, a success. Nobody could deny the brilliancy of the diction, the ease and grace of the style, but every body also noticed that his tongue almost cleaved to his mouth, and that he sometimes seemed scarcely able to continue from sheer inability to articulate his words—that most painful symptom of extreme tension. I heard one of the Cabinet Ministers of that time and of this, say that Lord Curzon reminded him of an oarsman who had been over-trained; he attempted too much, and was not equal to his ambition or to his expectations.

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION.

But that was a superficial judgment Lord Curzon is one of the men who are seen at their best only when they get within. There are few men who are so well remembered in the House of Commons as he, or who made a clearer and more distinct mark upon that assembly, and yet he was not there for many years. And few people, I think, now realise that this man, holding almost the mightiest position in the British Empire, never was a member of Cabinet, never got beyond the position of an Under-Secretary. But he was such an Under-Secretary. Holding office at a time of great difficulty, constantly assailed by powerful opponents, questioned and cross-questioned every night for hours, there was never an occasion on which he showed hesitation or want of courage or want of resource. That limpid and quick rush of language was always at his disposal. Sometimes he was able on the spur of the moment to invent phrases that have passed into history—as for instance, this answer which spoke of the intelligent anticipation of events as accounting for the fact that the correspondent of the "Times" in China was able to forestall the statement of the Government.

It was not merely this great command of language which accounted for Lord Curzon's influence in the House; it was the sense that here was a man with a will and with a purpose. A temperament behind a speech—that is always necessary to command the respect of the House of Commons; and emphatically Lord Curzon has a great temperament as well as a very fine intellect. His case might be weak or it might be strong; but whatever it was, it was sure to be put before the House with a vigour and a charm that captured and carried men away.

FOURTEEN HOURS A DAY.

Finally, among the qualities which have made Lord Curzon in his industry. Fourteen hours a day are his usual amount of labour. And this tremendous amount of work he has done in good weather and in bad, in good health and in illness. For the curious thing about this indomitable worker is that he is almost an invalid. The florid complexion, the broad shoulders, the strong-looking frame, are deceptive; he is a delicate man, subject to great moments of weakness from overwork; and, in short, there is a constant strife between the strong will and the weak physique. I have heard intimate friends of his, who know the secrets of his heart, declare that much of the self-confidence which offends people is really self-assertion against himself more than against the world, the self-assertion of a man who will not be put down or interrupted or depressed into neglect of his purpose by the weakness of the flesh. It is a curious proof of how much this struggle costs, and how incessantly it is occurring, that several times, when Lord Curzon has been confined to bed, the official world of India has known nothing of it; the outpour of suggestion, dispatch, commendation, or reproof, has gone on just the same as before. It may have been that during all this time Lord Curzon was lying on his back in obedience to peremptory medical command; but that did not prevent him from going on as if nothing had occurred, and from working his fourteen hours daily.

It shows at once the strength and the weak sides of his character that he should have organised with such huge success the big Delhi Durbar. Everything there passed off, according to all accounts, with complete success. Never was there such a glow of colour—such an outward manifestation of the strength of the British rule and of the splendour of native chiefs. But it required a man who took himself seriously—who believed in magnificence and love of splendour to take such a part in such a display as Lord Curzon took. There is the man; he has that faith which is not to be ridiculed out of splendid display; which sees and loves the picturesque poetic and opulent, as well as the prosaic, side of the Empire to which he belongs; and who, in that respect, perhaps understands the methods by which Oriental nature is to be impressed and captured better than other men. It is not I confess, my ideal of the shape and form in which British rule and British rulers should manifest themselves even to Oriental peoples. When Talleyrand, looking round the representatives of the different Courts of Europe gathered at Vienna, saw Lord Castlereagh in a plain black coat and with but one order, and the glittering uniforms and the multitudinous decorations of all the rest, he remarked Ah! ce est bien distingue. And I have a fancy for the black-coated, unribboned, blunt, Ulster Irishman of the Lawrence type, at the representative of British power among those people. But possibly this is all wrong; however it may be, Lord Curzon, as the central figure of a great pageant, has left an indelible memory to India.

INDIAN BATTALIONS ABROAD.

THE OCCUPATION OF TIBET.

The demand is which the Imperial Government continue to make upon India for regiments to do garrison work abroad show no signs of decreasing and the result is that the Native Army within the actual confines of India is now always below its authorised strength. The arrangement made a few years ago was that five battalions of Infantry should be employed at Colonial stations in the East namely, two at Mauritius, two at Hong Kong and one at Singapore. The Home Government undertook to pay for these and sanctioned the raising of five new regiments to fill the gaps in the Indian establishment. These were accordingly raised and the system thus introduced was generally approved for it had distinct advantages over that under which the Hong Kong Regiment had been formed. It was recognised that the raising of special battalions for permanent service out of India was a mistake, and that it would be far better to supply the Colonial garrisons from the Native Army under a fixed system of reliefs. Eventually the Hong Kong Regiment was mustered out and the new plan became fully operative. But the complications with China have never permitted of normal conditions being established, and the Indian Army has had to furnish garrisons in Chi-li in addition to those supplied for the three Colonies above-mentioned. Moreover, Hong Kong has been given three instead of two battalions, and there is nothing to indicate that this is a temporary measure. The net result as shown in the Army List is as follows:—Mauritius 11th Rajputs and 79th Carnatic Infantry; Hong Kong, 93rd Burma Infantry, 103th Mahratta Light Infantry and 114th Maharattas; Singapore, 73rd Carnatic Infantry; China, 30th Punjabis at Shan-hai-kwan, 21st Punjabis at Tientsin and Lutai. There are thus eight battalions abroad, or three in excess of the proper number. The Reliefs for 1904-05 which were published last week show that seven regiments will be sent out next trooping season to relieve an equal number, the 11th Rajputs remaining at Mauritius, as they only arrived there last November.

Now if this state of things is to continue—and it seems certain that for many years to come two battalions must be retained in Chili and three in Hong Kong—the Native garrison of India will remain three battalions below strength. Financially this is advantageous, as the English Treasury bear the full cost of their maintenance, but if a consistent military policy is to be followed three more regiments should be at once raised in India. There is, however, no indication of any such step being taken, though the Secretary of State has practically agreed to the raising of a Pioneer battalion of Hazaras. It may be urged that the Russo-Japanese war has removed, or at least postponed, the danger from the direction of Central Asia, to guard against which all our preparations in India are undertaken, but, on the other hand, there are other quarters when our military strength has to be in evidence. Leaving Somaliland out of the question, though two regiments are being detained there for the time being, there is the future of Tibet to be considered. The actual campaign in that country, in which between 4,000 and 5,000 Native troops are likely to be engaged, is only part of the "day's work" of the Indian Army; it is a frontier expedition, through one quite out of the ordinary kind. But when Lhassa has been captured questions may arise as to the occupation of some part of the country, and this will entail the permanent absence from Indian cantonments of one if not two battalions. This estimate is a very moderate one, and it will probably be exceeded. In the circumstances, then, there would seem to be a declared necessity for raising two more regiments in addition to the Hazara Pioneers. The cost of these will not fall upon Indian revenues, for the Home Government have to pay for all troops employed in the colonies and China. We cannot afford to let the Native Army fall below its sanctioned strength in India itself, for it is impossible to say what eventualities may have to be met.—"Pioneer."

ARREST OF A SOLICITOR.

MISSING BANK NOTES MYSTERY.

Mr. George Marshall, the Retford solicitor who in January last, complained that £12,000 in bank notes had been stolen from his room at a London hotel, was arrested in London on the 24th of May by detectives from Scotland Yard, and was taken to Retford, where he was charged before the magistrates with fraudulently converting the bank notes to his own use or benefit. Mr. Marshall's firm filed their petition in bankruptcy last April, and the case is being undertaken by the Public Prosecutor upon information laid by Mr. Peel, official receiver in bankruptcy.

Mr. Marshall, who was in partnership with his brother, had acted as legal adviser to the Duke of Newcastle, and, according to his statement at the inquest on January 23, he went to London, accompanied by his wife taking with him a sum of £18,000 in notes to complete the purchase of some property for the Duke. They stayed at the Hotel Metropole. According to Mr. Marshall's own statement, he on the following day left the satchel containing the notes in his bedroom, while he went downstairs for a shave. He had locked the bag, but upon his return found that it had been cut open, and the sum of £12,000 in bank notes abstracted, while £1,000 was left undisturbed in another part of the bag. Mr. Marshall was unable to give the numbers of the missing notes. Rewards of £100 were offered by Mr. Marshall and also by the hotel proprietors for information leading to the conviction of the thief or thieves, but the matter remained a mystery. Bankruptcy proceedings followed on the joint petition of the two brothers, and in the statement issued to the creditors on April 6, the failure was attributed to the robbery. The deficiency was estimated at £24,195, the Duke of Newcastle being returned as a creditor for £14,000. At the public examination of Mr. George Marshall held at Lincoln he was subjected to a very close examination, but adhered to his story respecting the loss of the bank notes. He admitted that about that time his firm were in trouble with their bankers. A few days ago it was announced that the firm's practice had been acquired by another solicitor. Mr. George Marshall has been four times mayor of Retford, and has acted as legal adviser to the Duke of Portland, Lord Galway, and Earl Manners, as well as to the Duke of Newcastle.

MALABAR MONKEYS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HOAX.

The following extraordinary story appears in a Siam paper:—Monkeys actually are made to work in Malabar, India, which is perhaps the only place in the world where they earn their salt. The Malabar monkey is of the fine species known as the langur. It is very warm in Malabar, and there is a fan called the punka, which used to be kept in motion by a slave. It required a slave to work each punka; but now every punka in Malabar is worked by a monkey. It was an English Officer who conceived the idea of making the langur work in that manner. The fan is a moveable frame, covered with canvas and suspended from the ceiling. The motion is caused by pulling a cord. The Officer tied the hands of the langur to one of the cords, and then by means of another cord put the machine in motion. Of course, the monkey's hand went up and down, and the animal wondered what sort of a game was being played. Then the Officer patted its head and fed it with candy, till soon the langur thought it fine fun to work the punka. The experiment was successful, and now thousands of monkeys are in harness.

ELECTRICITY AND MATTER.

Twenty years ago a legacy of 80,000 lols. was left to Yale College in memory of Mrs. Silliman. An annual course of lectures is established on this foundation, and the publication of the lectures forms part of the memorial to this lady. The lectures for 1903 were delivered by one who holds the foremost position among those who have devoted themselves to the study of the newest Branch of physics, Professor J. J. Thomson, the Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. It was natural that the originator of this branch should choose as his topic the relation between matter and electricity, for this relation is very intimately involved in the study of radio-activity. The volume containing the lectures is published by Messrs. Constable at 5s. net, and should be in the hands of all those who are attracted by speculations on the constitution of the atom and kindred subjects. It is difficult for the uninitiated to realise what enormous amounts of energy are involved in the formation of a complex atom, or in any disturbance of the interior corpuscles. The value of the energy acquired by the atoms in one gram of hydrogen is worked out by Professor Thomson as sufficient to lift a million tons through more than a hundred yards. This energy is proportional to the number of corpuscles, so that the greater the molecular weight of an element the more energy is stored up in the atoms. Atoms of hydrogen cannot combine to form some other element, even at the low temperature of liquid hydrogen, because the energy of the corpuscles inside the atom is too great. In the chapter on radio-active substances Professor Thomson reminds the reader that the idea of every penetrating radiation, such as that of the rays from radium which produce appreciable effects after passing through several inches of lead, is no new thing. More than a century ago, Le Sage broached a theory in which very penetrating radiation was utilised to explain gravitation. In this theory the universe was through with very small particles of high velocities, so penetrating that they could pass through the sun or the planets with but slight absorption.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

There appears to be positively no end to the interesting "finds" which nowadays being reported from all parts of the world. One of the latest is that of the site of the old of pottery of Clignament, on the hill of Montmartre. This famous pottery, the work of which is now exceedingly rare, was founded by the Count de Provence, and was placed under the management of Desruelles. For some time it was quite a formidable rival of the Royal works at Sevres. It came to an end at the Revolution. The trade mark of the Clignament pottery was a stone-mill, Montmartre having always been particularly famed for its mills.

The idea that the female intellect is so inferior to the male that it must be provided with news papers specially written down to it, though somewhat blown upon of late, has nevertheless existed practically ever since newspapers were invented. The first paper in the country especially appealing to woman was the "Ladie's Mercury" which made its appearance in 1693, and was followed in 1709 by another bearing the pleasant title of The Female Tatler, since when their successors have been and are many. In Germany their place was taken in the eighteenth century by various Ladies' Almanacs, which flourished exceedingly until the middle of the last century.

The movement in favour of cremation is making considerable progress throughout Europe. At a recent meeting in Paris it was stated that in that city 6,725 cremations took place last year. Of other countries the United States stands at the head, 3,100 cremations having taken place in 1902. In Germany there are 85 cremation societies, containing more than 22,000 members, the number of cremations last year being 1,074. These figures are the more remarkable that it is forbidden in Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg. In Great Britain there were 479 cremations during the year, as compared with 452 in 1902. Other countries which possess crematoriums are Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Japan, while they are also to be found at Montreal, Adelaide, and Buenoes Ayres.

The University of Friburg has just, amid much rejoicing, matriculated its two-thousandth student. In this connection Friburg is rescalling with glee how not so very long ago there was a prospect of the University doors being closed altogether. It was in 1870 that its suppression was threatened, and how little value the Government of Baden placed upon it at the time is shown by the reply of the Minister to whom a deputation of the inhabitants appealed in its favour. Certainly he told them, they should receive some compensation were they to lose their University, and as that compensation he suggested that a bishop and a regiment of soldiers would be ample. Nevertheless the University survived, and is now so flourishing that the number of its students has more than doubled within the last twenty years.

Aix-la Chapalle, or part of it, has recently been very grossly scandalised by the discovery that in some mosques which are being set up in a part of the Minister the portrait of Bismarck is introduced as St. Peter. However politically objectionable this may be to some of the inhabitants, the thing is not scarcely to be condemned as a modern innovation, for, as is well known, in the Middle Ages portraits of living people were frequently introduced into religious pictures both in Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. One may find several instances recorded in Vasari—as, for example, where he tells us that Andrea del Castagno, in which work (at Santa Maria Nuova, in Florence, introduced a portrait of himself con viso di Sinda Scariotto while numerous other similar examples might be quoted.

Perhaps the most remarkable sermon on record was recently preached by a coloured clergyman of Cincinnati—remarkable both for the circumstances under which it was delivered and for the success which attended it. The Rev. J. A. Smith, the clergyman in question, who is a Methodist, was on that particular evening going towards his home, when at a lonely part of the road three men, one white and two coloured, attacked him. One of them held a revolver to his head and shouted the significant word, "Do good and we won't hurt you." They then searched his pockets, took all his money and his silver watch, and prepared to depart therewith. But Mr. Smith interfered. He said that he was a preacher, and on the spot began a sermon. He preached long and forcibly, and the night rang with his denunciations of thievery. So forcible were the preacher's words that the men returned the silver watch. No amount of eloquence, however, could induce them to give up the money. One only wishes that every sermon was so efficacious.

Hats have before now played an important part in politics, and there is one at Omaha, Nebraska, which may be heard of in the coming American Presidential contest. The Panama hat worn by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt in the 1900 campaign found its way to Burlington railway officials, who sent it to the mineral springs at Thermopolis, Wyoming. The hat was placed in one of the hot springs, where it remained for many months, gradually receiving a heavy coat of the mineral solution in the water. In appearance the only change is that the straw has grown whiter, but otherwise its contour and grain remain perfect. The hat's present weight is about 15 pounds.

The woes of the British waiter have been every prominent of late as they not infrequently are. This time, however, they have carried further than is usually the case, and even the Continent has learned of them through an interview in a French journal of the plaints with the head of an employment agency for hotel and restaurant servants in London, who unkindly declares that as waiters Englishmen are detestable, being slovenly, inefficient and impertinent, for which reasons the nodle, capable and alert foreigner is supplanting him. It appears that the Frenchman is the aristocrat amongst waiters. He occupies the best position in the principal hotels and restaurants, and in many instances has a French head waiter or chef has a large financial interest in the hotel where he is servant. The rank and file are recruited from the Germans, Swiss, and Italians. London would starve, says the representative of foreign waiters, if it had to depend on the efforts of Britons to prepare and serve its food, because the Englishman in the position of a waiter or hotel manager is "absurd".

In a country with such an enormous pension list as the United States it is only natural that instance should occur in which the pension is fraudulently obtained. An American writer gives some interesting examples of this. One well authenticated case is of a man who drew a pension for deafness incurred in the service, when his playments remembered that this infirmity was so pronounced in boyhood that he always sat in the front seat at school and was even called by them Deafy. Of course no one can say that this infirmity may not have been greatly accentuated by war service. The story of a man who applied for a pension for injuries received by taking fright at a false alarm has become classical. Another story is of a man who drew a pension for total deafness on the certificate of an examining board and was subsequently discovered in charge of a telephone instrument. One man who was a pensioner on the score of total blindness was found reading newspapers and doing cabinet work; another man, officially certified blind by the United States Government, was encountered in a jewellery shops engaged in delicate mechanical tasks with a magnifying glass stuck in his eye. A man drawing 72 dollars a month because he required the regular aid and attendance of another person, on account of his disabilities, was seen industriously painting the side of a four-storey warehouse, having drawn himself up on a twenty-foot ladder, handling both the ropes without assistance.

To the student of curious tomstone epitaps two which are newly recorded from America should be of interest. They are vouched for by a member of Congress, wich no doubt is sufficient proof of their authenticity. One is in a churchyard in the State of Arkansas. It reads: "This stone is sakred to the memry of William Hardy, who came to his death by fooling with a Colt's revolver, one of the old kind, brass-mounted, and of such is the kingdom of heaven." The other which is said to exist in South Carolina, resembles it both in the manner of the death which it records and the peculiarity of its punctuation. It is as follows:—"Erected to the memory of John Dawson, who was accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

Some alarm is being felt in parts of Northern Victoria and New South Wales as to the prospect of a plague of locusts during the coming spring in that part of the world, it being remided that previous to the last visitation, which took place fifteen years ago, small flights of locusts, sheltering under old wooden fences and fallen timber, were to be met with in most part of the Murray district during the preceding autumn. Little notice was taken of them at the time, with the result that six months later the plague was at its highest and it was realised that the opportunity of preventing its development had been lost. A similar state of things is now said to be observed in the districts mentioned and preventive measures are being loudly called for.

LABORATORIES AND THEIR EQUIPMENT.

As we look around us and see every county council in the country making provision of laboratories in our secondary schools, says a home paper, it is indeed difficult to realise that within eighty years ago there was not a single public laboratory in any country in the world. In a recent lecture on the functions of the laboratory, Professor Bigelow has reminded us of the primitive and at the same time the defective character of such laboratories as were at the disposal of private investigators in those early days. Sir John Herschel was ever in hot water with his landlady because of the intolerable mess he made in his bedroom, in which he discovered the solvent action of sodium on sulphate. Berzelius discovered several elements, determined atomic weights, and enriched analytical chemistry by the discovery of new methods—all this in two ordinary rooms close to the living-rooms in his house, and containing neither furnace, nor gas, nor water-pipes. The reagents in the cupboards on the walls were so few that on one occasion Wohler, who was working with him, had to send from Stockholm to Lubeck for potassium ferrocyanide. The washing apparatus consisted of a stone jar with a stopcock and slop-pail beneath it. To the disgust of the cook, no doubt, the furnace and sand-bath were in the kitchen. It was not until Liebig threatened to resign that the authorities at Giessen improved on the four bare walls which constituted his laboratory on his appointment. Contrast this with the fifteen million dollars given to colleges and universities in America in 1903, a sum which does not include the McKay legacy, variously estimated at anything from four to twenty millions, from which Harvard will eventually profit. What apparatus the early investigators possessed was the best of their time. When Faraday fashioned his wires with bits of string and old calico it must not be forgotten that no one at that time had better insulated wires. But as science advances, better apparatus is required. You cannot attack ironglass in corscles. Could Hertzian rays have been discovered without the best of induction coils? The ideal to which Professor Bigelow looks forward is the possession by each laboratory of a representative equipment for general work, and a specialised outfit of the very best for one or two subjects, the subjects varying according to local needs.

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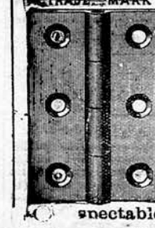

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M. A. P IN THE GREEN ROOM.

"AN air fra" the bagpipes—beat that if ye can! Hurrah for Clonglockotty Angus M'Clan!" One might with equal amazement and delight exclaim of the new piece at the Royalty, "The Money-Makers," "A novel idea from a writer of farce—beat that if ye can! Hurrah for George Rollit!" It is many months, perhaps years, since playgoers had an original farce to laugh at, and so laughter at Miss Kate Stanley's cosy little house in Dean Street rings with a special accent of heartiness and generosity. I believe "The Money-Makers" is Mr. Rollit's very first play. If this is so, then the writing at all events of successful farce does not require the apprenticeship of years. Nothing could well be more matured in build and experienced in tone than this merry dash of fresh and admirably-sustained fun, and it is quite conceivable that, if the piece had been the work of a well-known dramatist, some of the wiseacres of the best armchairs of the theatrical clubs would have pointed to it as an example of what can be accomplished by the man who has had the advantage of unlimited acquaintance with the particular style of task in question. Mr. Rollit has made an excellent start and is sincerely to be congratulated.

Dot and Mabel are two pretty girls who are engaged to young men of uncertain prospects, but instead of sitting down and wondering why Captain Archie Fitzgerald and Charley Clifton cannot make money like other men, and blaming them for their bad luck, and, perhaps, looking around for partners more eligible, they determine to see what they can do themselves in the way of providing the necessary money for matrimony. So while Archie is away on a yachting cruise with a friend, the girls borrow his rooms in Jermyn Street, and there, with the assistance of a dashing maidservant with a sporting young man, start a tipster's business under the alluring name of The Major. Drawing up an advertisement for the racing papers, in which this Major promises a wire with a dead cert on it for five shillings, the adventurous ladies settle down and anxiously await results. The plan works capitally, and there is great joy in Jermyn Street—for a time. But just when they are literally up to their ankles in the crisp postal orders of the betting public, what should turn up to them but the terrifying news that their dead cert' Bustard, was scratched some time before they sent the wires out!

This catastrophe naturally brings many indignant speculators to the door of the absent captain's chambers, and finally there is a visit from the police. The question is, who is the Major? And when confusion in this respect is, at its height, and Bella the servant, and Archie's uncle, McDougall, have been marched off to Vine Street, the young man who in his absence has been promoted from captain to major, arrives on the scene, and boasts about being now Major Archie Fitzgerald, and so immediately gets into hot water himself with the police, who take him to be the Major of the Bustard swindle. In the end it is discovered that the name of the scratched horse was Mustard and that Dot and Mabel, who have been terrified almost out of their lives by the police raid and the numerous other unpleasantnesses, have really done everyone who bought Bustard tips a very good turn. The Money-Makers is rushed along at a rattling pace, as all farces should be by a most excellent company of players, and of these the ladies have certainly been given the pick of Mr. Rollit's favours. Seldom has there been a stronger combination of farcical comedy parts than is represented in the Money Makers, and seldom has there been so much vivacity and dash as is provided in a capital evenings entertainment by Miss Muriel Ashwynne as Dot, Miss Lettice Fairfax as Mabel, and Miss Claire Romaine as Bella.

Congratulations to the latest Zaza. Miss Violet Fulton, who in Mrs. Lewis Waller's company usually plays the part of Madame Dufresne, was given an opportunity at the Fulham Theatre last week of appearing in the principal character. Zaza is the ambition of all rising actresses of the emotional order. It used to be Camille, Therese, or Magda. Now it is the lady who is a combination of all three, with perhaps a shade of Sapho thrown in to shock (but not exactly to repel) the suburbs. Miss Fulton, who has the Hejiane cast of features, and is Mme. Georges Besson in private life, made a very decided hit as Zaza, and at the close of the performance was several times called to the front of the curtain for Fulham's applause. The new Zaza, of whose actiog Mrs. Lewis Waller has a very high opinion, has been through, in her younger days, the stage experience which Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendal, and most of the great actresses of the time underwent when they were building a foundation strong enough to display their many gifts upon. Pantomimes, farces, burlesques, and the old light comedies were the schools of her early training, and not so very long ago "Miss Violet Fulton" was a name that meant much to the pantomime managers of the big provincial cities who "starred" it in connection with the business of "Principal Boy."

The stage life has its attractions, but even the most enthusiastic of aspirants would "think better of it" if they knew what the beginning really meant. Many a Christmas Day, many a hundred Sundays, many and many a summer bank holiday has Miss Fulton, in her theatrical schooldays, spent packed in a dawdling railway train. One particular Christmas Day on the line clings with special adhesiveness to the actress's mind. It was when Miss Fulton was taking her first big part in farcical comedy and when her nerves in consequence were not at their calmest. She and her companions were travelling from one town to another to open on Boxing Night at the "another," and Christmas Day had been engaged for the journey because there was no other to be had. (Christmas Eve on one side of England, and Boxing Day on the other, with Christmas Day in a train between the two is a very common experience of the well-seasoned player.) The way had been long and terribly tedious, and there were yet many more miles to travel; the wind was shrieking over the bare and desolate country through which they were being rattled; the snow lay thick upon the track; the night was intensely cold, the carriage was draughty, and the two foot warmers from which the twenty feet of the company had in earlier stages of the journey extracted an occasional suggestion of tepidity were now as cold as the tips of their noses.

Suddenly the train jerked up to a standstill, and the principal comedian of the crowd justified the tradition that recognised him as such by supposing they were only going to be snowed up for the night. Curiosity as to what had happened was not so keen as to induce any of the company to put their heads out of the window on such a night in search of information, and they sat and awaited developments. A frantic knocking at the window of their compartment presently startled them to their feet, and one of the men of the company let down the glass. The engine-driver, deadly pale, stood on the foot board. Have you seen], my mate?' he asked huskily. The perspiration was pouring off his temples, and he was quivering all over. 'I saw him a moment back,' he went on, 'but when I turned again, after looking down the line for the signal, he was gone.' So they all turned out and searched the line, the poor driver crying bitterly as they did so, and calling his mate by name. They found the body of the stoker some way along. He had evidently stepped on some loosely packed coal on the tender and slipped off on to the line, for by his body were three large lumps of coal. As the guard of train could not leave his brake, two of the actors went on the engine with the broken-hearted and hysterical driver, and in that way the journey was finished. And when the train arrived at its destination, the company of players, with this miserable tragedy on their minds, hurried off to the theatre to rehearse farcical comedy!

A man once attempted the task of putting down on paper the number of farces, farcical comedies musical comedies, and comic operas he had seen which depended for their plot on a forced-in case of mistaken identity. It was in a literary club, and the reckoner was an old dramatic critic; and it is on record that the steward reported to one of the members that he had never in all his life seen the gentleman write so much down in three hours! That happened some twelve years ago, so that if the old critic were to repeat his task now he would probably require three days rather than hours to accomplish it in. Pieces of the mistaken identity class have been crowding into the theatres since then with the most remarkable rapidity, and "The Prince of Pilsen" is the latest of them. It is a very gay and breathless specimen of the group, leaving one so little time to think that the staleness of the story does not really dawn upon the mind until the whole thing is over; and it is lavishly mounted and capitally acted, and the music is none the less melodious for being reminiscent, so there is no reason for Mr. George Musgrove, who imported the piece, to be downhearted. And, after all why should authors of musical comedy books trouble to write original matter, or weave their incidents into something resembling a plot, when it is fashionable for the stalls to fill up in the middle of the first act?

From the moment that a Cincinnatibrewer arrives in the garden of a hotel at Nice, and is immediately taken for the Prince of Pilsen, for no other reason than that the Prince is expected to arrive on the same afternoon, there is a continuous succession of bright and catchy songs, bustling complications, pretty love scenes, quaint jokes and fascinating dances. No one attempts to explain why on earth the brewer is accepted as the Prince or why the Prince although he is in love with the brewer's daughter does not immediately correct the error. That doesn't matter in the very least in entertainments like The Prince of Pilsen. These things never are explained and so why should one look to Mr. Frank Pixley, a stranger within our gates, and entitled therefore to special consideration, for a thing that neither he nor anybody else can give? For all its familiarities and impossibilities for all its echoes of The Belle of New York and The Chicago Girl, in short for all its faults, The Prince of Pilsen is an exceedingly merry evening's entertainment and London is an likely to be talking soon in the most amiable terms of the really delicious acting of Mr. J. W. Ransome in the character of the latest polite lunatic. But perhaps the most taking moment in the whole evening is that in which a number of beautiful young ladies join together in a song descriptive of the various kinds of American girl. San Francisco is represented by gaiety let loose, the Philadelphian is sleepy and indifferent in her movements and manners, Chicago is a dashing combination of haughtiness and push, and the New York Girl, looking for all the world as if she had come straight from the studio of Charles Dana Gibson, is distainful overbearing, cruel, conceited, and gloriously pretty.

I see it implied in the criticisms of Cynthia, the new comedy at Wyndham's that this is Mr. Hubert Henry Davies's third play. It comes third in the order of London production, but as a matter of fact it is his first-play not including a few one act trifles written in his student days, and played in the back drawing-rooms of his friends. Cynthia, Mrs. Gavriage's Necklace, and Cousin Kate were all submitted, for "first refusal," some months, if not years ago, to a celebrated Society amateur actress of America. Whether any one of them was played by her I am not certain, but it is common knowledge in Theatreland that Cynthia saw the public light of New York long before the other two pieces were seen over here. This makes the interesting Cynthia all the more interesting, and accounts for and excuses some of its weaknesses, and as the weaknesses are few, it also makes us look with all the more admiration upon the clever young author. He is young enough now; he must have been little more than a youth when he wrote Cynthia;

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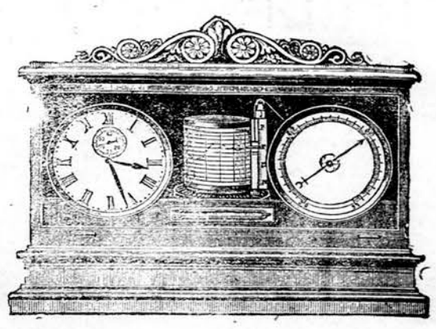

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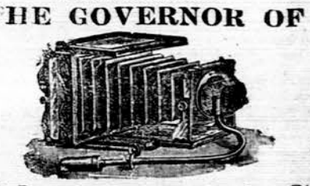

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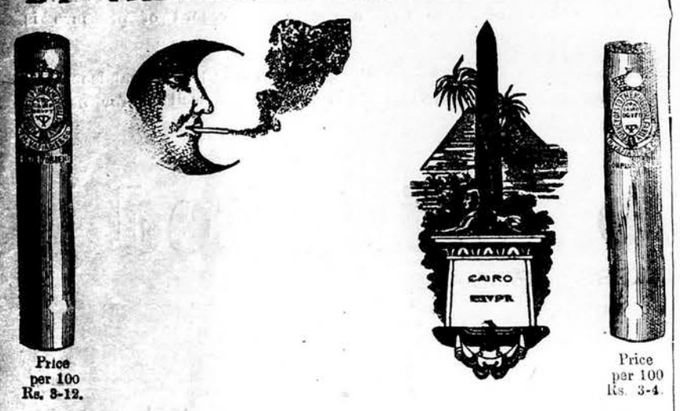

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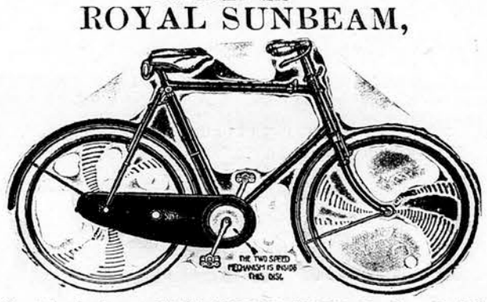

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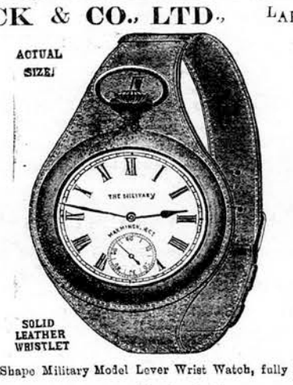

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